

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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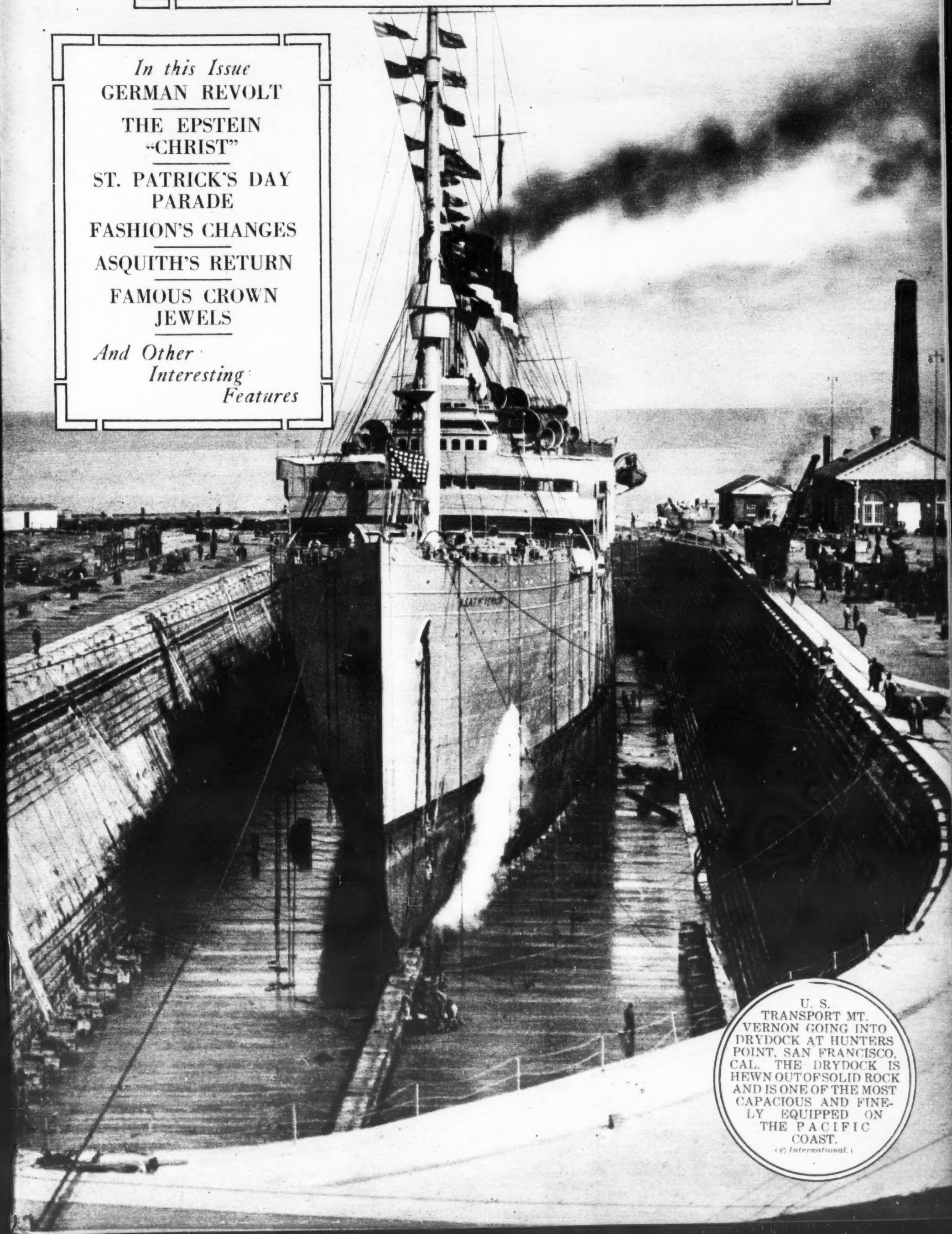
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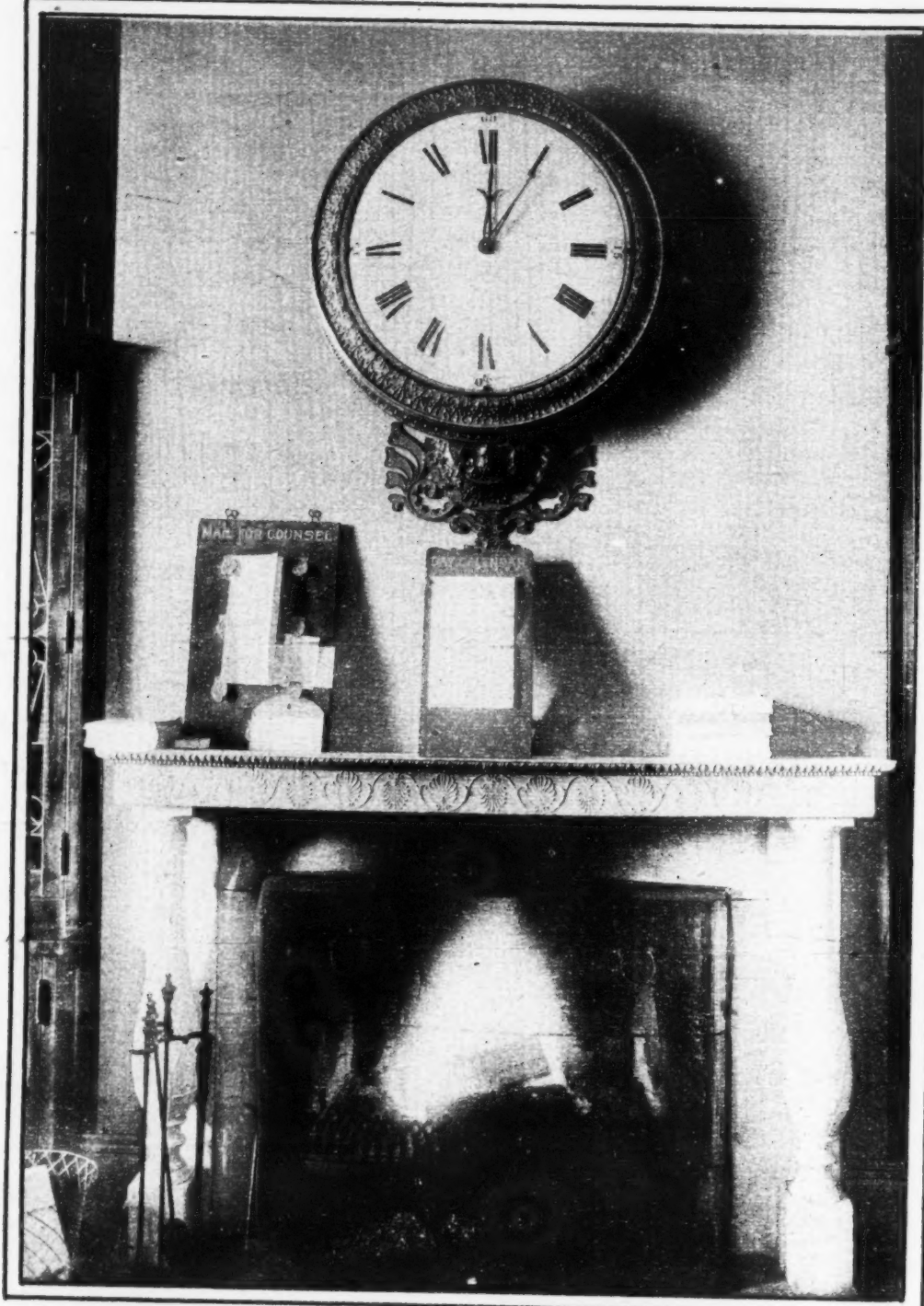
*And Other
Interesting
Features*



U. S.
TRANSPORT MT.
VERNON GOING INTO
DRYDOCK AT HUNTERS
POINT, SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL. THE DRYDOCK IS
HEWN OUT OF SOLID ROCK
AND IS ONE OF THE MOST
CAPACIOUS AND FINE-
LY EQUIPPED ON
THE PACIFIC
COAST.

(© International.)

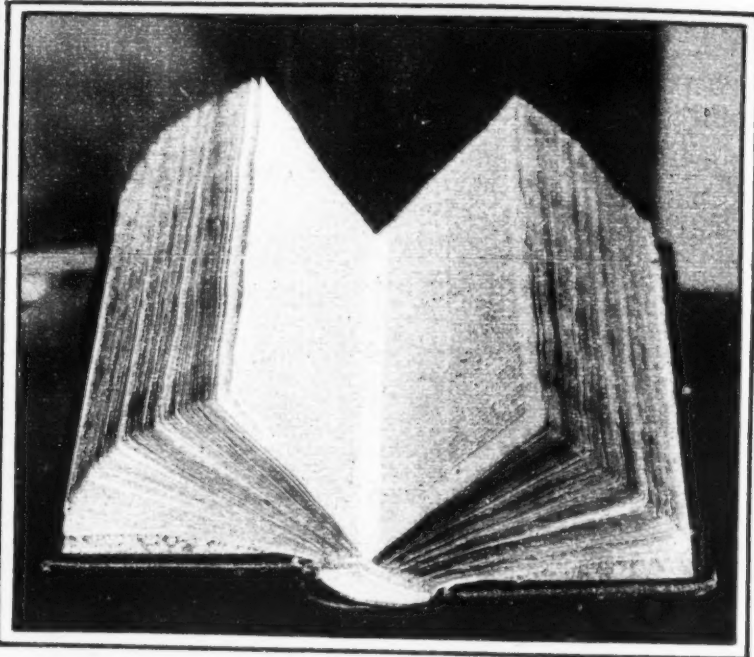
Flashlights



Old clock in the office of the clerk of the United States Supreme Court that has been there since 1837. It is said that at that time the august members of America's highest court had developed a regrettable habit of coming into consultations from ten to twenty minutes late. In such cases the blame was laid on their watches as being slow. To put an end to this Chief Justice Story ordered the clock seen herewith from Simon Willard of Boston, one of the best-known clockmakers of the time. The clock has been in continual use since and has seldom needed any repairs.

Time-stained Bible used in swearing in Judges of the Supreme Court. It dates back to 1808 and the hands of the greatest jurists in our history have been placed on it as they swore to preserve the Constitution.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GROUP OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN AT CHICAGO.

Left to Right, standing: Edward P. Thayer, Sergeant at Arms; R. K. Hynicka of Ohio, V. L. Highland, West Virginia; H. F. MacGregor, Texas; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Hatfield, Guy Howard, Assistant Sergeant at Arms; Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, John M. Morehead of North Carolina, Chairman Will H. Hays, A. T. Hert of Kentucky, Hubert Work of Colorado, C. B. Slemp of Virginia, John T. Adams of Iowa, L. W. Henley, Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements. Seated: Fred W. Upham, Treasurer; Hamilton F. Kean of New Jersey, M. J. Mulvihill of Mississippi, J. B. Reynolds, former Secretary; John W. Tolbert of South Carolina, H. L. Remmel of Arkansas, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Patrick Sullivan of Wyoming, T. A. Marlow of Montana, Jos. B. Kealing of Indiana, J. L. Babler of Missouri, Willis C. Cook of South Dakota, and C. B. Miller, Acting Secretary.

(© Keystone View Co.)

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What This Week's Pictures Tell

ASQUITH'S RETURN

MR. ASQUITH'S return to Parliament on March 2 as member from Paisley was signalized by a spontaneous and remarkable ovation. The mounted police had difficulty in keeping a way clear for his car through the enthusiastic crowds.

Mr. Asquith's re-entry into the Commons was the occasion for a demonstration of welcome from his supporters and counterdemonstrations at the finish from the majority members, toward whom the new member for Paisley finds himself in opposition. Mr. Asquith had the honor to be received in a full house—an honor because there is not always a full house on Mondays. All the non-coalition members seemed to be present, and they overflowed into the Lator benches, while the distinguished Strangers' Gallery was full of Liberal Peers and notable men distinguished by the length of their association with the ex-Premier.

Mrs. Asquith and Lady Bonham-Carter, Mr. Asquith's daughter, were in the Ladies' Gallery.

Just as the question hour was approaching its end Mr. Asquith and his two sponsors entered the chamber and stood below the bar for a few minutes awaiting the call from the Chair.

One eyewitness says that Mr. Asquith looked pale and nervous, while another declares his features were ruddy with robust health and his carriage alert. He looked around the House a little curiously, noting a sea of new faces since he was last in the House. Under the North Gallery he noted also the first woman member, Lady Astor, who had left her accustomed seat for one less conspicuous.

The Treasury bench was packed, with Mr. Lloyd George in the centre.

As the ex-Premier answered the Speaker's call to the chair he moved up the floor to an accompaniment of ringing cheers of welcome from the opposition Liberals. One description of the scene says that on the Government side of the House there was absolute silence.

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Chronicle, a Coalition paper, says:

"As Mr. Asquith proceeded to sign the roll and to greet the Speaker, he did not bestow a glance upon any occupant of the Treasury bench. Mr. Lloyd George's face wore for the moment a quizzical smile. Bonar Law smiled in a more expansive, although still non-committal way, but Mr. Churchill's face was absolutely immovable.

"The ordeal was a little trying, perhaps, for the Ministers as well as for Mr. Asquith, and it was only relieved when another loud Opposition cheer marked the Speaker's handshake and whispered welcome."

As Mr. Asquith passed behind the chair there was another burst of cheering from his supporters, and almost immediately the Prime Minister rose to leave the House. Some papers assert that Mr. Lloyd George, seeing the member for Paisley behind the chair, advanced and shook him warmly by the hand. The rising of the Premier was a signal for a full-throated counterdemonstration on his behalf.

THE KAPP COUP D'ETAT

SELDOM has a revolution been more bloodless in its inception than that which on March 13 caused the withdrawal of the Ebert Government from Berlin. An ultimatum had been sent by the leader of the Baltic troops at Döberitz, demanding the resignation of the old Government.

To enforce this the Döberitz forces marched on Berlin, halting at the Brandenburg Gate to await the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum. Seven o'clock came, and, with bands playing and soldiers singing, the troops of the new régime moved through the great gate. It was a most picturesque and impressive sight. There was a great deal of curiosity among the

crowds that had gathered as to what was to happen.

Troops and people all seemed in the best of good humor, and small crowds stopped wherever there were soldiers to learn the news. A chauffeur of the British Military Mission was learning all about the night's doings from a soldier in Unter den Linden.

When prominent members of the new movement began to take possession of the Government offices they found everything undisturbed and just as the officials had left it the previous evening. Most of the members of the old Government had left in good time. Ebert and Bauer, as well as Noske, disappeared with a small amount of luggage about 5 o'clock Saturday morning.

Herr Schiffer, the Minister of Justice, was present at one of the Ministries, and from him the new régime formally took over the reins of Government. A little later Heimann Müller, the Foreign Minister, was arrested.

The first thing the new Chancellor did was to notify the population that the old Government had ceased to exist and that he as Chancellor and Prime Minister of Prussia had assumed full control. His statement added that General von Lüttwitz had been appointed to the supreme military command and to the post of Minister of Defense. Later proclamations declared that the National Assembly and the Prussian Assembly were dissolved and that as soon as domestic order had been restored new elections would take place.

So, without bloodshed and without the firing of a single shot, the counter-revolution took place, and the city remained as quiet as though nothing were happening, people going about their business as usual.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE

THE great French railway strike that at the beginning seemed to threaten the economic security of France collapsed utterly at midnight on March 1.

The whole history of the strike is a commentary upon the common sense of the French people. It was the French people who beat the strike. If the majority of working men and women had been back of the strike it would have paralyzed France and in all probability have forced the fall of the Millerand Government. But French workmen generally did not approve of helping a radical minority of railway men in their effort to dictate to the Government its railroad policy. Half of the railroad workers never struck despite the general order, and when the Confédération Générale du Travail took up the question of a sympathetic strike in other industries the delegates stated flatly that other workmen would not support the railroad strike because it was not intended to better working conditions but represented a political move against the existing Government. They would have none of that. Seeing how the wind was drifting, the C. G. T. made peace quickly.

Thus the result has shown very plainly that France is a long, long way from Sovietism. The Socialist Congress at Strasbourg has disavowed Lenin and Trotsky and voted down by 2 to 1 a motion of Paris radicals to accede to Moscow's dictation. And now the strike led by the same faction as espoused Bolshevism at Strasbourg has failed because the French people disapproved of it.

Minot, radical leader of the P. L. M. railwaymen, who started the strike on that line, is a fugitive from justice. Leveque, who was responsible for the spread of the strike in the Paris district, is in jail. Raymond Le Fevre, head of the Paris radicals, has been arrested on his way back from Strasbourg because at the congress he said that, instead of being voted the approval of his country, former President Poincaré should have been voted twelve bullets, which is what is given to a traitor. Coming back from the congress Longuet, another Paris radical leader, went into the station restaurant at Nancy, but the Director refused to serve him, calling him a boche and traitor.

France had girded herself to beat this strike, no matter how far it spread. The nation was back of the Government, and today, even after the strike

is ended, are revealed many measures the Government was ready to take. Not only were the strikers on all lines to be called to the colors, but chauffeurs were to have been called into the army to man trucks to insure food supplies for cities. There were food restrictions, light restrictions and fuel restrictions which were to have gone into force March 2. People were accepting these things in good humor, and the C. G. T., which had taken the direction of the strike away from the radicals, saw the way the tide was going and quit.

The plan of the radical leaders who started the strike was a bold one. It was based for success upon the promise that all railroad men would quit, thus cutting off food and fuel supplies. Then the Reds planned to offer to the starving cities a certain amount of service provided workers' committees or Soviets directed this service. They would then keep ordinary business paralyzed until the Government agreed to take over all roads and give the workers a big share in their management. Of course, this plan all went wrong when only 50 per cent. of the workers quit. They lacked the trump card on which they had counted to force the Government to yield.

The strike has given a renewed spirit to the demand for a law enforcing arbitration and making strikes illegal without a resort to arbitration. M. Briand is back of this movement, which is gaining support in other quarters in an insistence that France, convalescent economically, be protected against the damage which the radical labor leaders can do.

GUARDING EXILED HOHENZOLLERNS

THE Kapp coup d'état in Berlin has caused increased activity on the part of the Dutch Government to prevent the return of the ex-Kaiser and his son to Germany.

There is no doubt that Amerongen Castle is now surrounded by relays of armed guards, making exit unauthorized and entrance impossible. The Handelsblad devotes an evidently inspired column to the severe measures taken and number of guards, adding that the ex-Kaiser did not realize the seriousness of the situation until at the dinner table on March 13, when the armed guards, who had already arrived, prevented escape.

Old inhabitants of Amerongen declare that there is a secret exit passage to Count Bentinck's brother's castle, Seuytleweeten, which is a large granite castle near by.

A royal decree, issued March 16, says that the place to be allotted to former Emperor William as his residence will form part of the Province of Utrecht, and that it will be fixed later by the Government. The decree was in connection with an announcement to the allied Premiers regarding their recent note concerning the former monarch.

The Premier stated that the Government was considering an official allotment of land at Wierengan as a place of sojourn for former Crown Prince Frederick William. He said that up to the present time the Government had no indication that the former Emperor or his son had taken part in any political activities whatever.

The Associated Press was informed from an official source that the real effect of the decree concerning William Hohenzollern will be absolutely to restrict him to Doorn and Amerongen and their surroundings, and that one of the main purposes was to exclude him from any large towns.

Reinforcement of the Dutch guard at the von Bentinck castle, which, since the Middle Ages, has been protected by moats and drawbridges, has made the former German Emperor's refuge a veritable prison fortress capable of defense even in the unexpected event of an attack by raiders desiring to free the exile.

The castle is situated in a big square. The four sides are moated, and two of them have additional walls. Constables and military police patrol the roads with loaded rifles night and day.

To the right of the main entrance is a small building in which sentries are on guard. Behind this main gateway at a distance of 30 yards is another gate, barring the inner driveway to the draw. Still further on, where the road

bends at yet another gate, there is also a guard. Then turning to the right a driveway leads to the terrace on which the castle stands. Police patrol this terrace.

At the rear of the castle is a garden, then a moat, and then a private pathway on the dike, which is constantly patrolled. Beyond the dike is a meadowland crossed by ditches and hedges. In the meadow are patrols, who are particularly warned to guard against the landing of airplanes there.

Considerable excitement was caused here March 14 by an attempt by a mysterious German woman to visit the former Emperor. She appeared at the gate of the castle, but admittance was denied her, and later had a conversation with the steward, leaving a bouquet for Count Hohenzollern.

There were rumors that her name was Kapp, which is the name of the Chancellor who seized power in Berlin, but there is no confirmation of this report.

The former Emperor is still engaged in sawing wood, and has not been permitted to leave the castle, even for a visit at Doorn, since March 13.

His nervousness continues as he follows the news of the varying fortunes of the Kapp adventure. He sits most of the time in an odd posture on chairs in his apartment, straddling each chair and grasping its back and rocking it to and fro.

VOLE ON ARTICLE X.

OF the fifty-six votes that were cast for the Lodge reservation to Article X. on March 15 fourteen were furnished by Democrats, whose action was said to have stirred the ire of the President.

The President, according to report which gained wide currency, but which Senator Hitchcock said was not entirely accurate, was at no pains to conceal his impatience with Democratic Senators for even troubling to ask his opinion concerning the Lodge substitute.

Mr. Hitchcock sent the President a copy of the reservation, and asked his opinion of it. Though he denied that the President wrote him a letter in reply, Senator Hitchcock said that his information from the White House left no doubt in his mind that he was right when he expected rejection of the proposal by the President. The story, which emanated both from the White House and from Senators, was that the President upon reading Mr. Hitchcock's letter and the reservation grew so impatient over the repeated submission of "compromise" reservations to him that he did not want to write to Mr. Hitchcock a letter, but quickly wrote upon the margin of the reservation, "This is not acceptable to me—W. W.," and dispatched the letter and reservation back to Senator Hitchcock post haste.

The Senator was exceedingly reticent about it all, but he told his colleagues that the President was in no mood to take either of the Lodge reservations on Article X. He said that, in his opinion, the President "made no difference between the original Lodge reservation and the one adopted with the aid of Democratic votes."

As it was adopted the reservation carries the amendment drawn up by Senator Borah and other irreconcilables and accepted by Senator Lodge as a means of solidifying the Republicans in support of it. Forty-two Republicans voted for it and none opposed it. Had the fourteen Democrats voted no the resolution would have been adopted by a margin of two votes.

The reservation reads:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources on any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X., or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide."

Picturesque, Amusing and Unusual Happenings in Various Parts

of t



In Transylvania it is the custom for marriageable girls to carry their dowries on their chests. Prospective swains can tell without asking just how much money the girl can bring to the new household by simply calculating the value of the coins that stud the breastplate.

(American Red Cross Official.)

22ND PURSUIT SQUADRON

ST. MIHIEL
TOUL SECTOR
ARGONNE-MEUSE

IN MEMORY OF
OUR PALS "GONE WEST"

2 ND LIEUT. VAUGHN R. MCCORMICK	SEPTEMBER 12, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. PHILLIP E. HASSINGER	SEPTEMBER 14, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. ARTHUR C. KIMBER	SEPTEMBER 26, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. HENRY B. HUDSON	OCTOBER 5, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. JOHN G. AGAR, JR.	OCTOBER 21, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. JAMES B. BIGGS	OCTOBER 27, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. JAMES D. BEANE	OCTOBER 30, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. REMINGTON D. B. VERNAM	OCTOBER 30, 1918
2 ND LIEUT. EDWARD B. GIBSON, JR.	NOVEMBER 3, 1918
1 ST LIEUT. HOWARD R. CLAPP	NOVEMBER 3, 1918



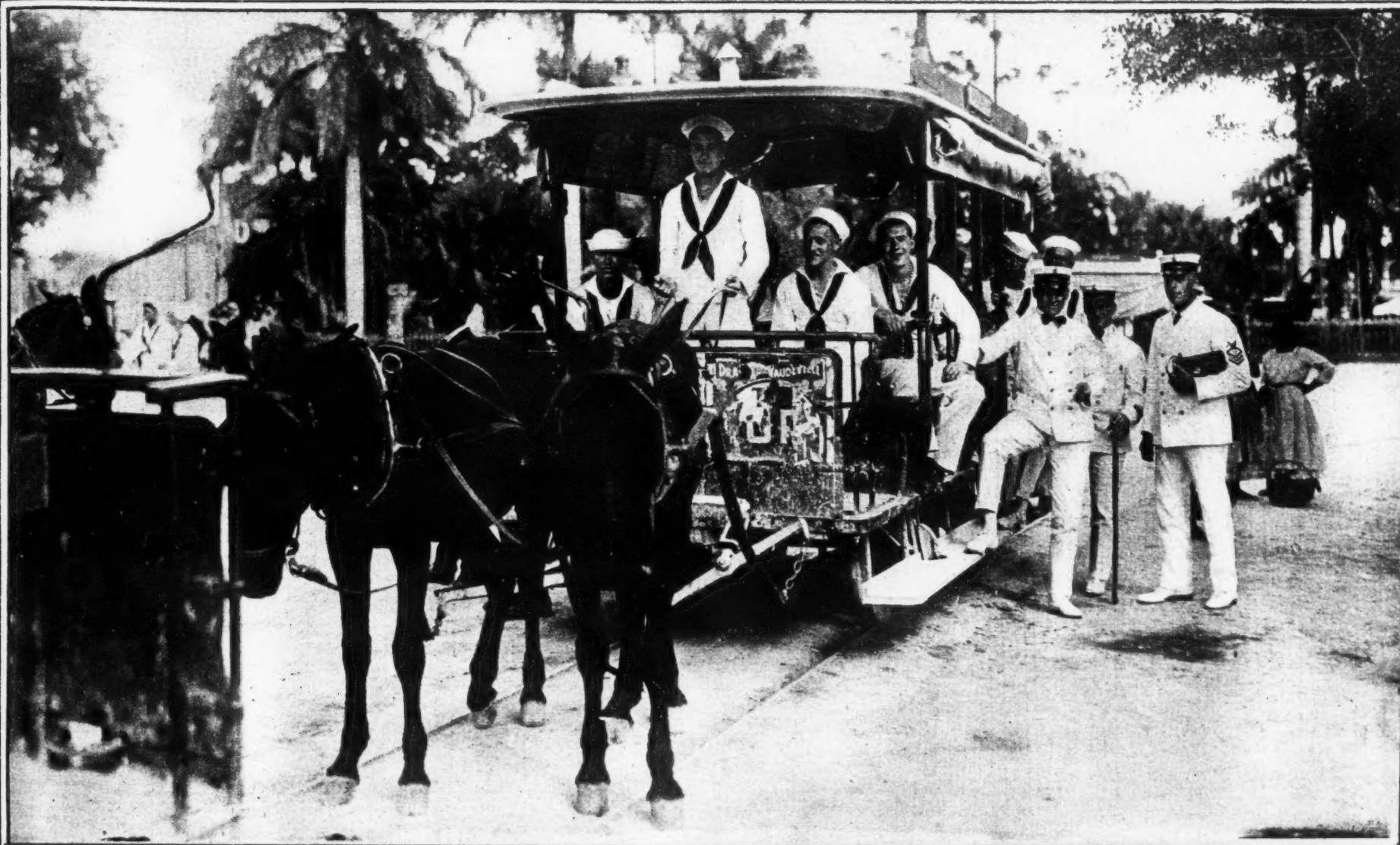
Bronze memorial tablet in the American Flying Club, New York, dedicated to fallen members of the 22d Pursuit Squadron. The squadron served on the American front in France for two months and scored 46 official victories. It includes five "aces."

An almost miraculous escape was recorded when Tom Mix, one of the drivers in an auto race recently held at Santa Monica, Cal., was circling the track at a terrific rate of speed and his machine overturned. The spectators were horrified, as they thought that a tragedy had happened, but with the laconic remark, "narrow escape," the driver crawled from beneath the car uninjured.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

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of the World Caught by the Camera for Mid-Week Readers



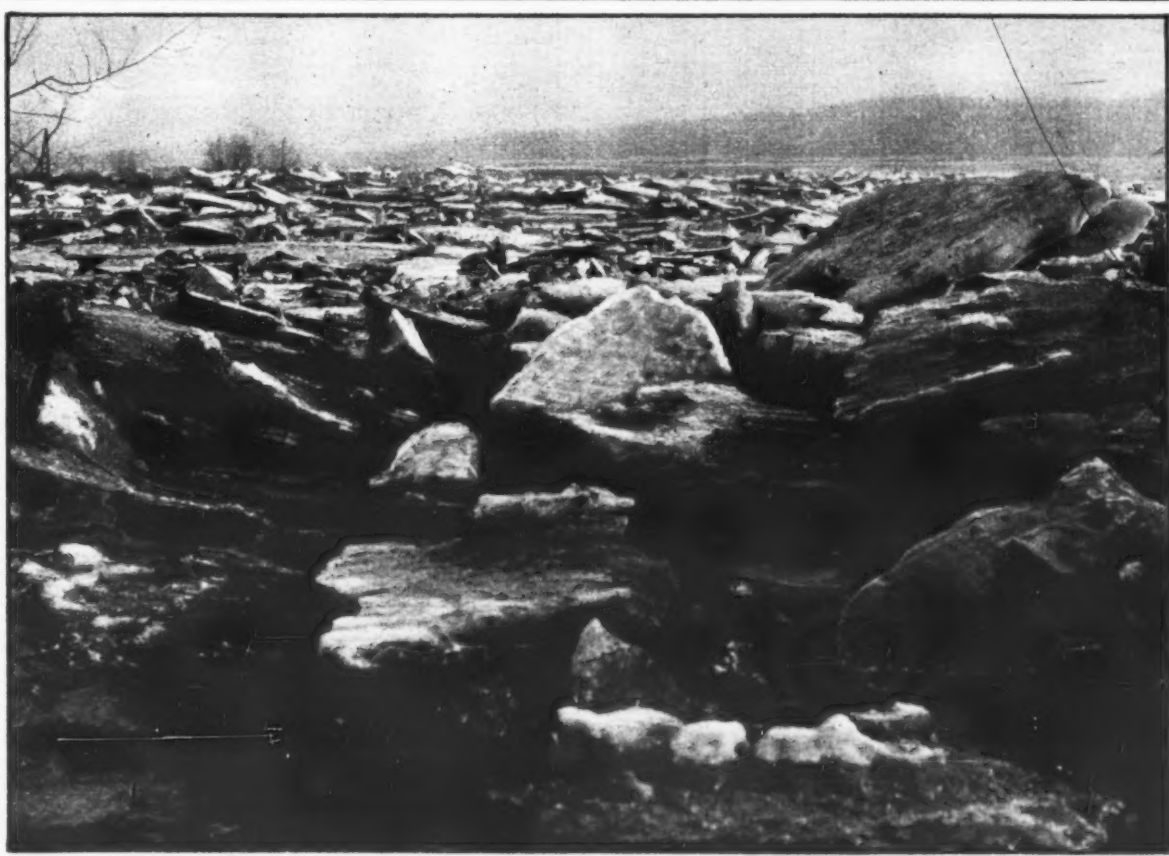
The American bluejackets of the Atlantic Fleet, which has been on a prolonged cruise in Southern waters, find that life is not a perpetual grind. Some of them are here seen on leave and starting out for a ride in one of the quaint mule-drawn street cars which form the chief means of conveyance in Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies.

(© Wide World Photos.)



This lady of color is not troubled by prohibition laws in Bridgetown, British West Indies. She is really a perambulating bar, and the way she serves beer to thirsty clients, among whom many sailors of the Atlantic Fleet are included, is shown in the picture. She rinses the glasses in the pail of water on her arm.

(© Wide World Photos.)



Dangerous ice jam on the Susquehanna, near Port Deposit, Md., that was only broken after army aviators for two days had rained bombs upon it. It took four heavy bombing planes dropping 500-pound T. N. T. torpedoes to break the barricade and start the ice moving. The opening of the channel averted the danger of a freshet following a thaw.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Startling Conception of Christ by Modern Artist



HEAD OF THE "RISEN CHRIST" BY JACOB EPSTEIN, EXHIBITED IN LEICESTER GALLERIES, LONDON. THE CONCEPTION IS STARTLING.

FOR many centuries the Christian world has had a general conception of the face and form of Christ, and this conception has controlled the work of painters and sculptors, with only the slightest difference in details. It is needless to say that no authentic portrait of Christ is in existence. There are legendary pictures such as the Edessa and the St. Veronica, but they are not supported by evidence. The prevalent world-wide conception is based on a fresco in the catacomb of SS. Peter and Marcellinus. The main features of this fresco were the high forehead, the almond eyes shadowed by dark eyebrows, the fine nose, the mouth opened as if to speak, the long, pointed beard, the beautiful oval face and the long chestnut ringlets of the majestic head, giving a remarkable impression of calmness, dignity, tenderness and sweetness. This tradition has become almost sacred. It is easily understandable, then, why the remarkable conception of Epstein should have aroused first surprise, then anger, and in many cases repulsion amounting to disgust. Christ is represented as pointing to his scarred hand after his resurrection. The sculptor himself says: "It is my own idea, and the figure I have produced appeals to me as one of infinite pity, looking upon a world of sorrow with deep compassion." Father Bernard Vaughan castigates the sculptor for having dared to affront the world with such a statue. A critic in the Observer says: "Nothing could be less Christlike. Yet there is nothing irreverent about it." Various judges find the statue respectively Byzantine, negroid and Mongolian.



STATUE OF CHRIST BY EPSTEIN THAT HAS PROVOKED A STORM OF CRITICISM AND DENUNCIATION IN ARTISTIC AND RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.



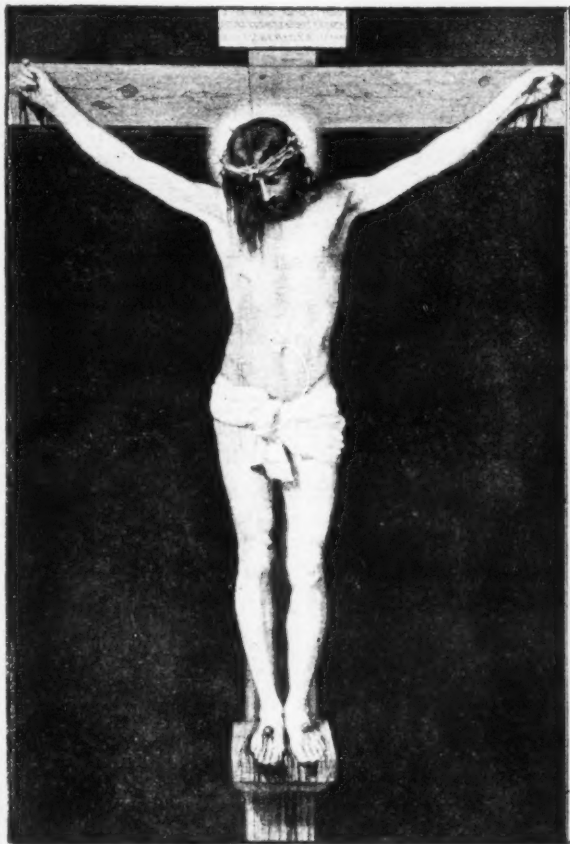
HEAD OF CHRIST AS THE CROSS BEARER AS CONCEIVED BY THE DUTCH PAINTER SCHONHERR.



Conception of Christ by the English artist, Holman Hunt. "I Am the Light of the World." "Behold, I Stand at the Door and Knock."

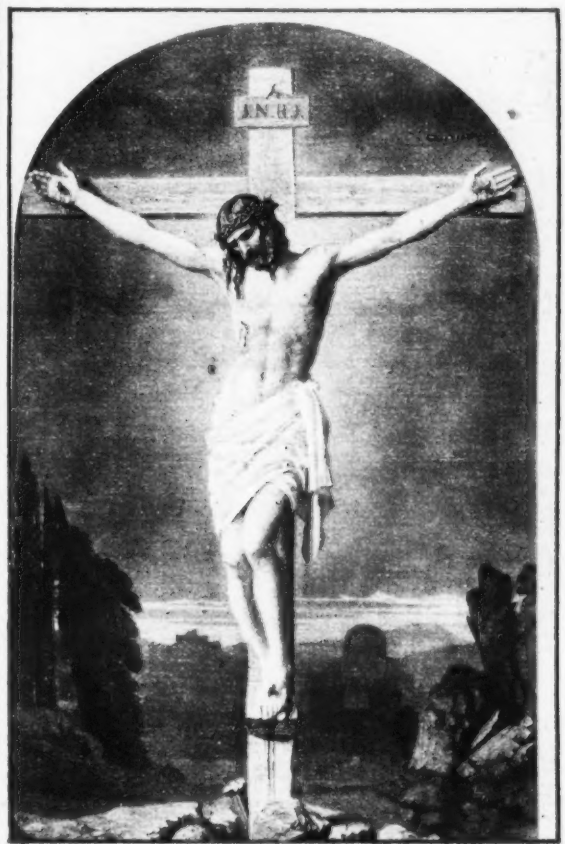


French conception of the Founder of Christianity, as shown in the "Cross Bearer" by Scheffer.



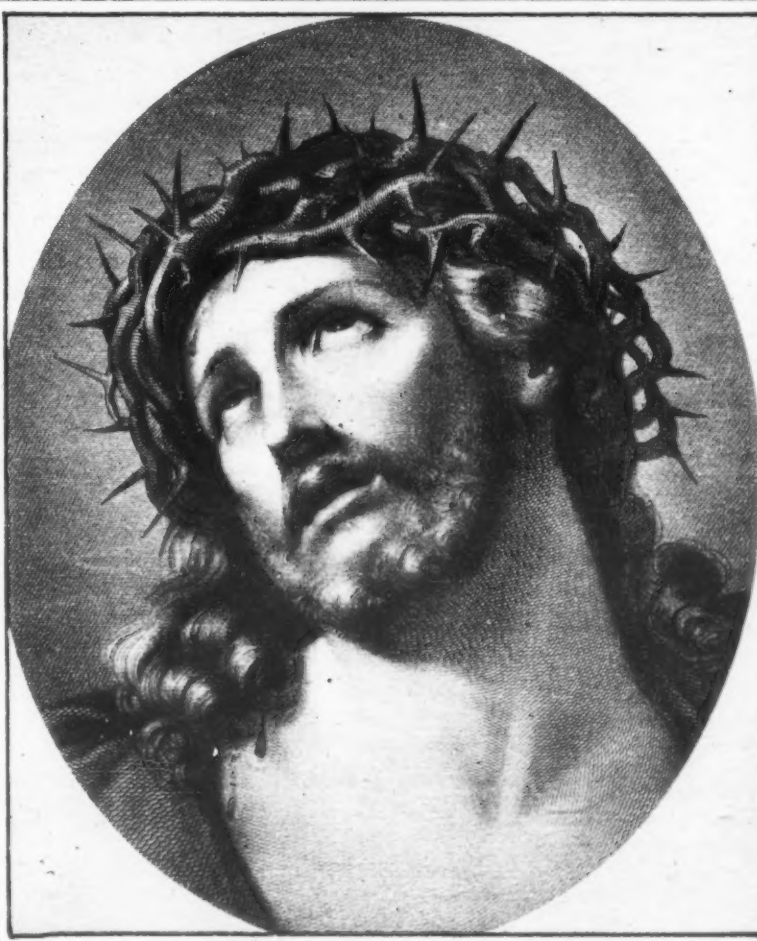
Spanish conception of figure and face of Christ revealed in this picture by Velasquez, "Christ On the Cross."

Painting by Ittenbach, the German artist, of the Crucifixion. "The rocks were rent and the dead came forth."

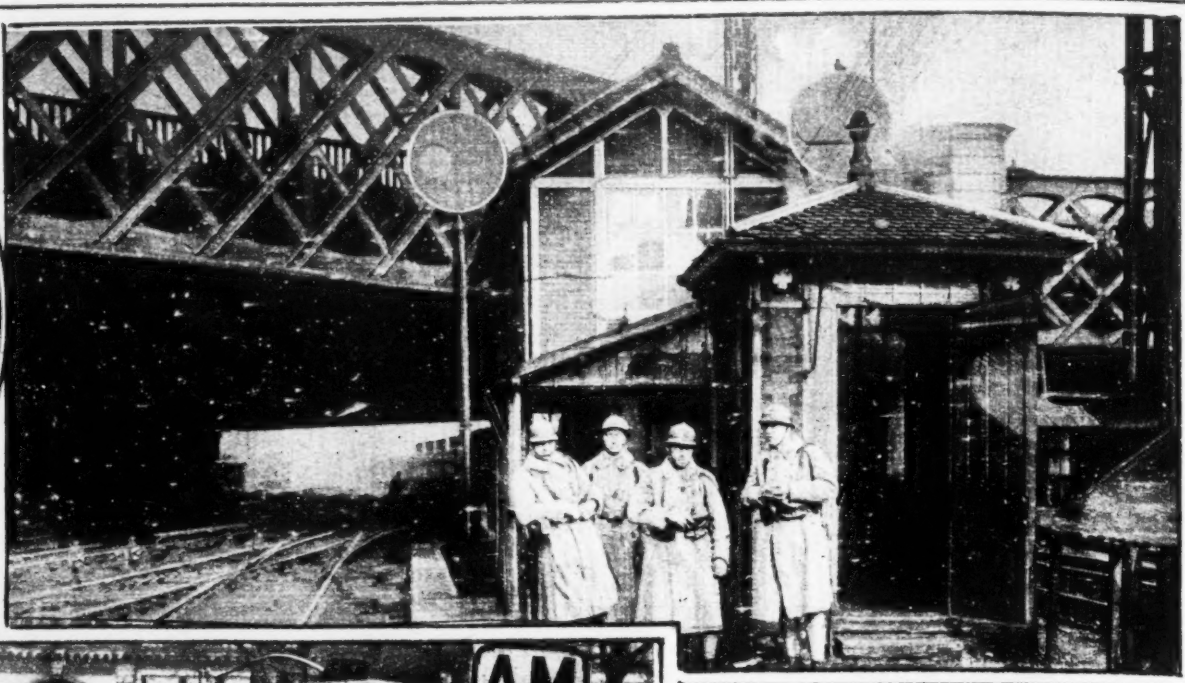


"Transfiguration of Christ," by Raphael, greatest painter of the Renaissance. From his last and unfinished work in the Vatican.

Perhaps the best known and certainly one of the most wonderful conceptions of the Man of Sorrows is the famous "Ecce Homo," by Guido Reni, the Italian painter (1575-1642).



Great
French Rail-
way Strike That
Ended in a Signal
Triumph for
the Govern-
ment



Railroad station at Batignolles, France, guarded by soldiers during the great strike that threatened to paralyze France and cause the overthrow of the Millerand Cabinet. The Government ran many of the trains through former employees called back into military service.



When the railway strike went into effect hundreds of thousands of commuters to towns adjoining Paris were compelled to use the suburban trolley cars. Some are here seen besieging the cars, which could only accommodate a fraction of those who wished to ride.

M. Chavrot, Secretary of one of the railway unions, addressing strikers at Vincennes. The weakness of the strike lay in the fact that only 50 per cent. quit work.



Ticket windows closed in the empty station of the Lyons Station in Paris at the height of the strike. The strike, which was finally called off at midnight of March 1, after running less than two weeks, was a failure largely because it was dictated by political motives and did not have the sympathy or support of the great body of workmen. The Government broke the strike by calling former railway workers into military service.

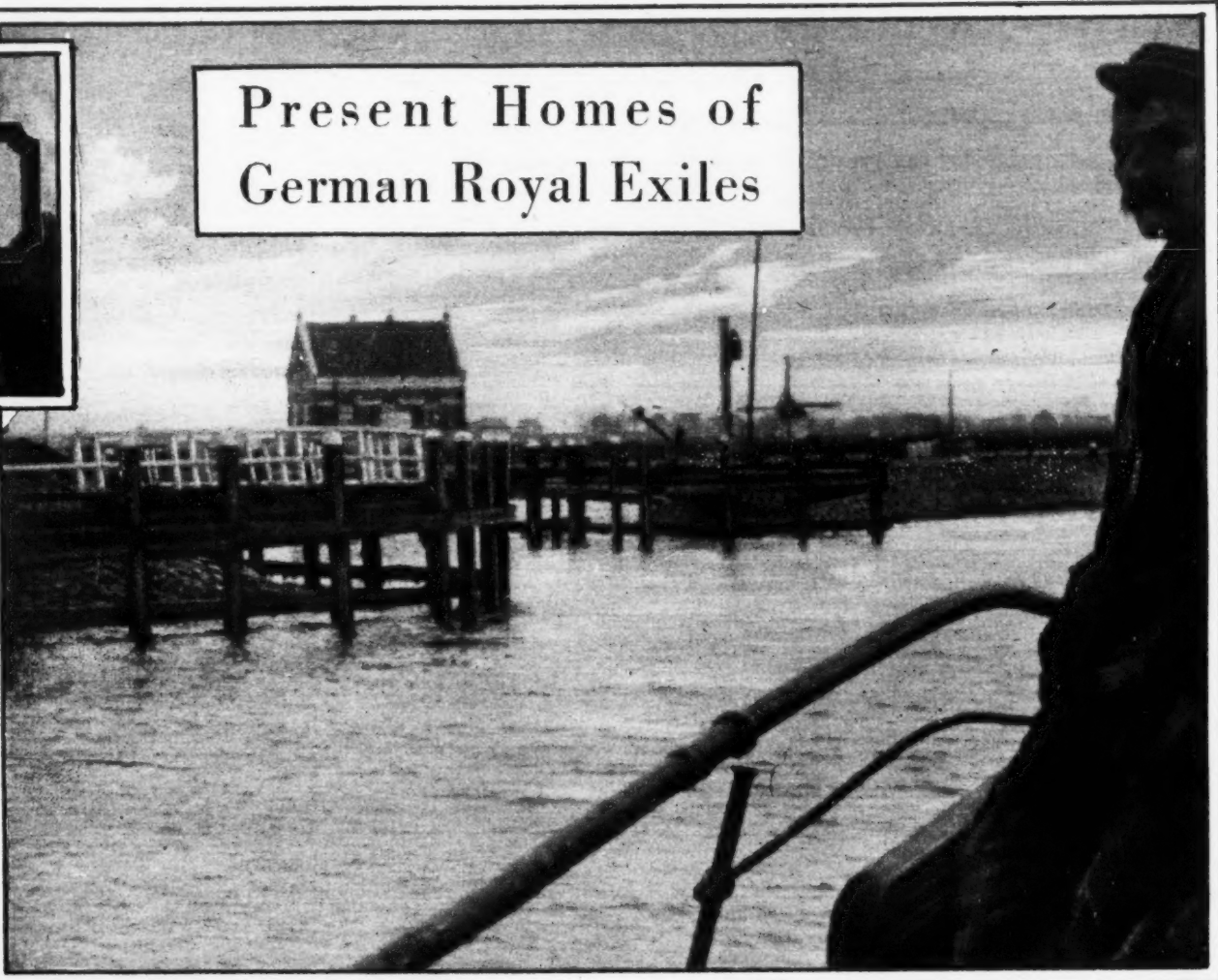
(Photos by F. E. Pegullian.)



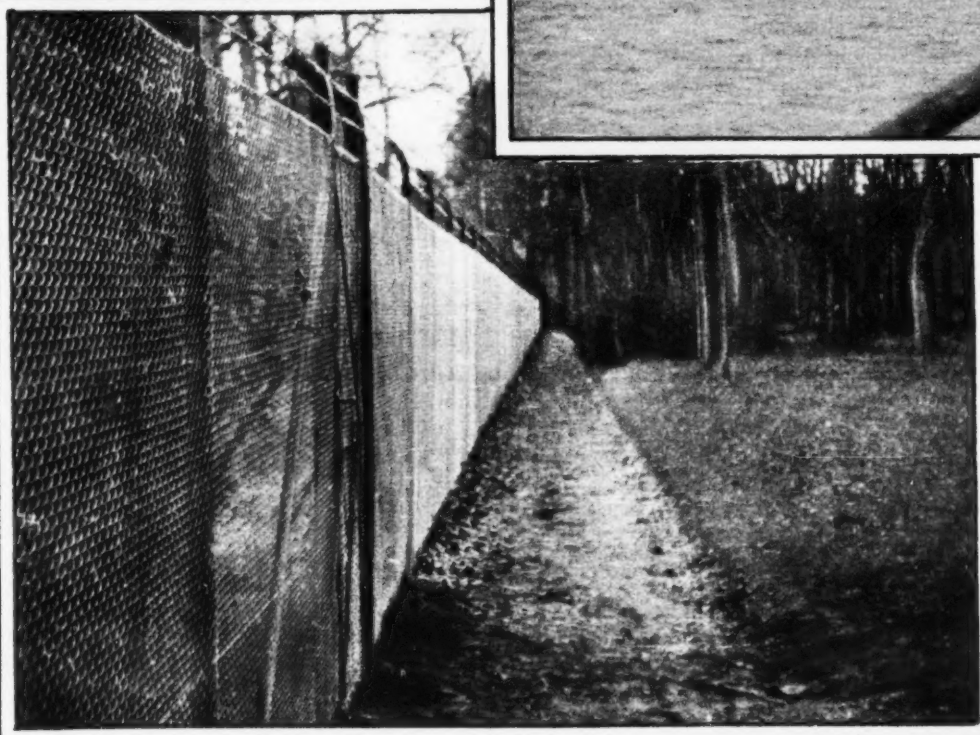
Sign post at Doorn, the little Dutch village eleven miles from Utrecht, Holland, which is to be the future place of residence of the ex-Kaiser, and which just now has special interest.

(Photos © Pathe News.)

Little Island of Wieringen in the Zuyder Zee, temporary home of the German ex-Crown Prince. It was reported March 17 that a Dutch torpedo boat had entered the harbor to guard it.



Present Homes of German Royal Exiles



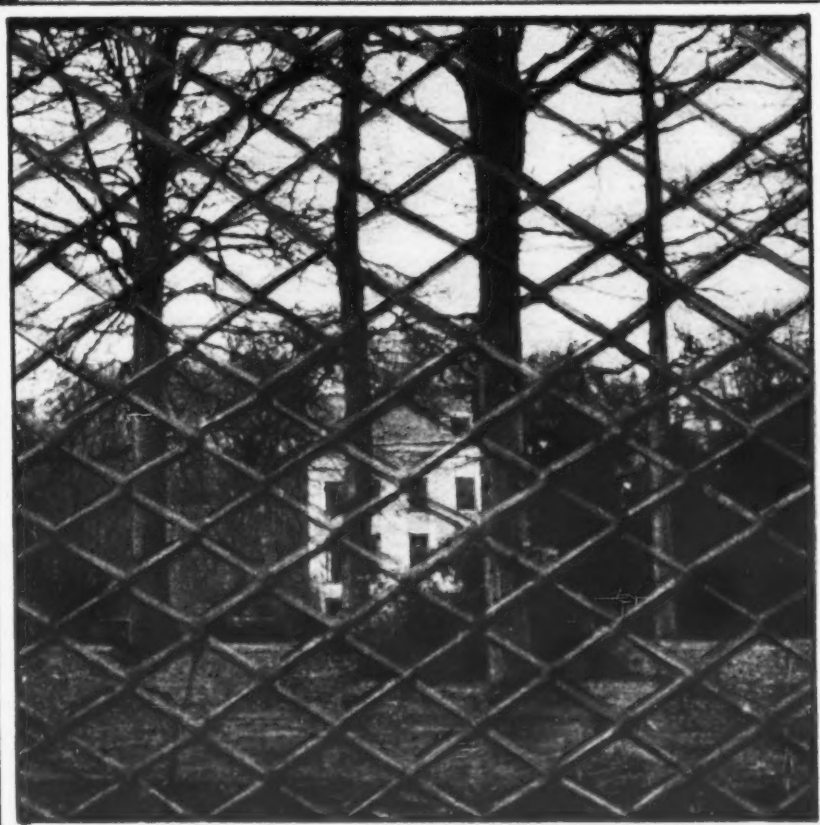
TWELVE-FOOT FENCE WITH BARBED-WIRE TOP PLACED ABOUT AMERONGEN CASTLE TO PROTECT WILHELM'S PRIVACY.



PRESENT RESIDENCE OF EX-CROWN PRINCE AT WIERINGEN. CURTAINS DRAWN TO THWART THE CURIOSITY OR ENTERPRISE OF PHOTOGRAPHERS MAKE IT LOOK DESERTED.



WOOD CUT BY EX-KAISER AT AMERONGEN. HE HAS SAWED UP 16,000 TREES.

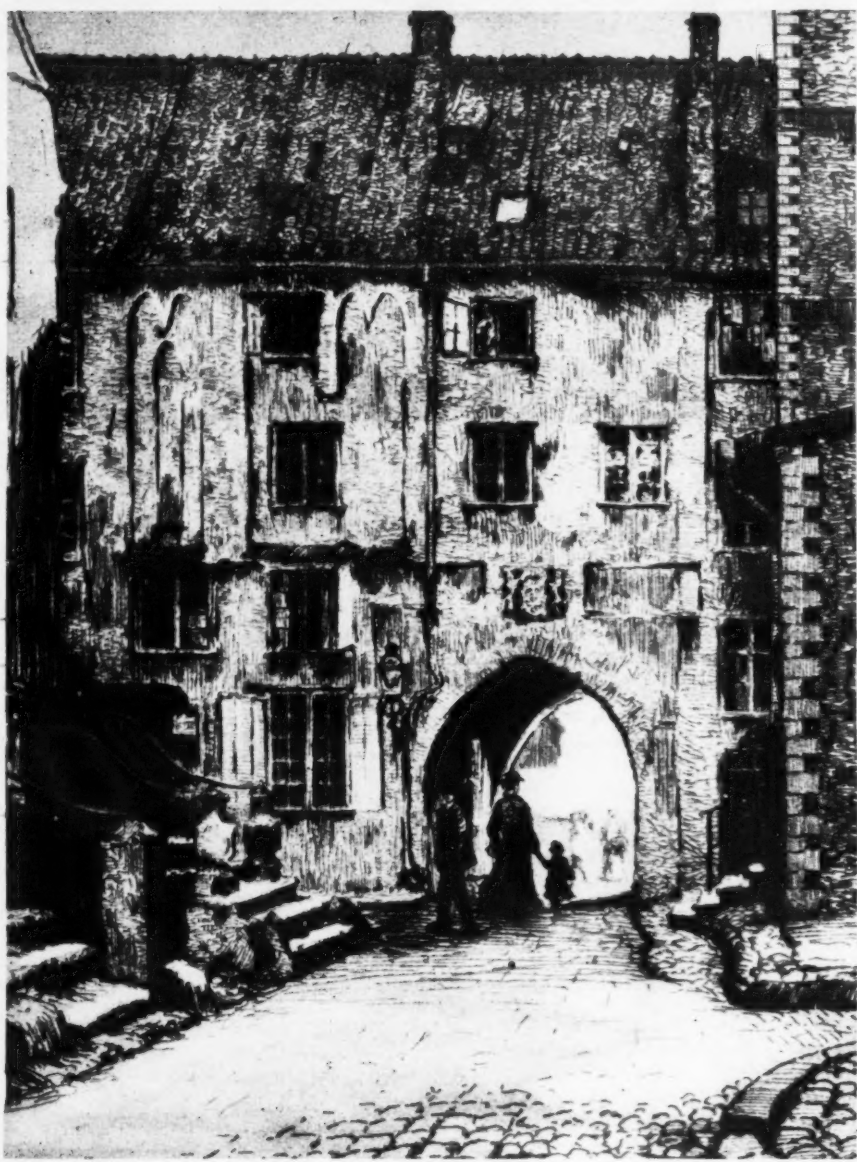


IRON FENCING PLACED ABOUT THE EX-KAISER'S NEW ESTATE AT DOORN, HOLLAND, TO PRESERVE THE OWNER FROM INTRUSION BY THE CURIOUS.

RENEWED interest is given to the present abiding places of the German ex-imperial fugitives by the news of the military coup in Berlin. This, it was suspected by some, had its basis in a desire to restore the Hohenzollerns to the throne. The Dutch Government has taken especial meas-

ures to assure the retention of the exiles at the places where they now are. Guards about the dwelling place of the ex-Emperor have been strengthened, and a Dutch torpedo boat was reported to have entered the harbor of Wieringen in the Zuyder Zee in order to thwart any possible plotting on Dutch soil for a Hohenzollern restoration.

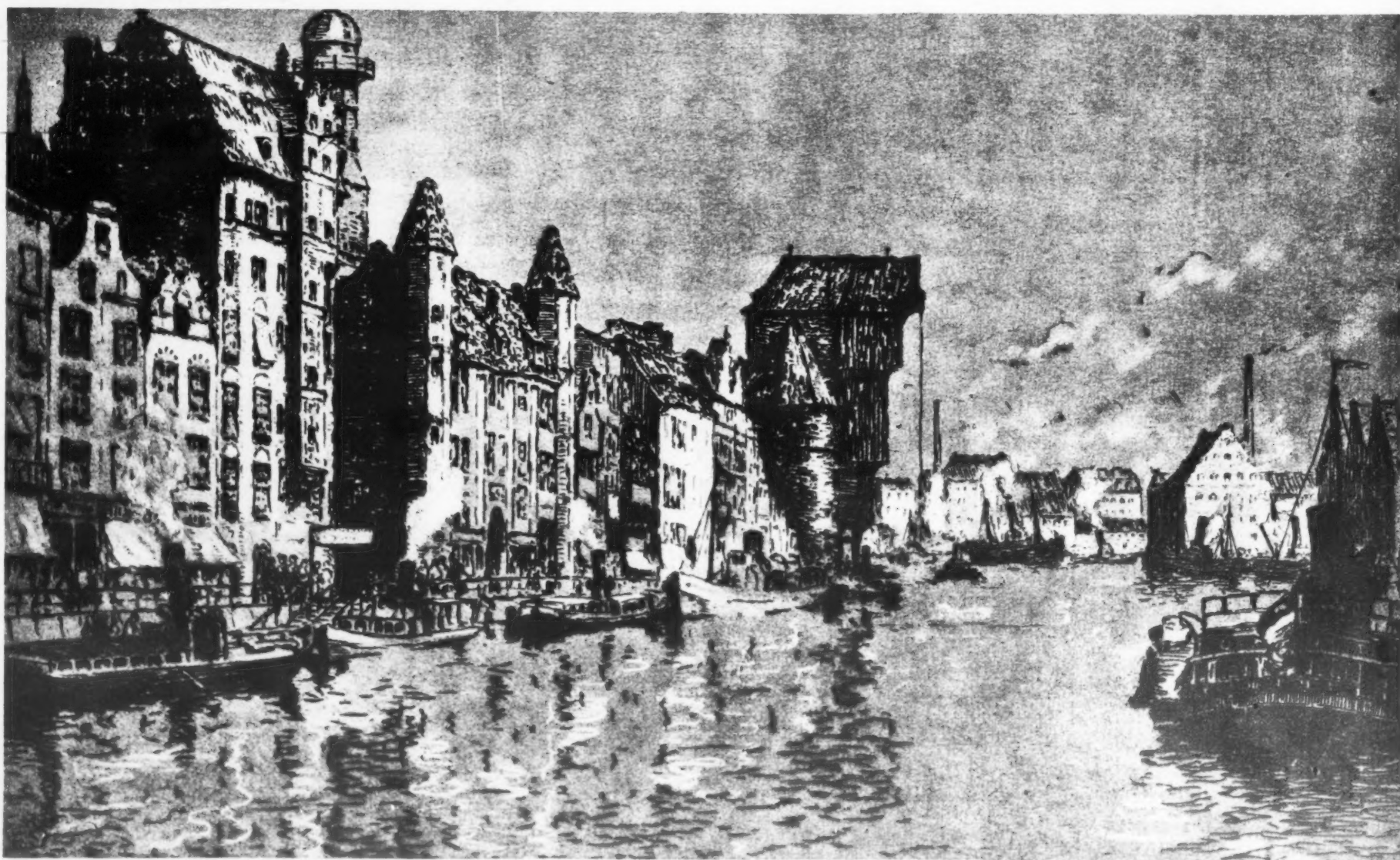
Quaint and Historic Danzig, Evacuated by German Troops



The Ladies' Gate, one of the oldest and most picturesque of the gateways of Danzig. The town is very old and abounds in interesting relics of ancient times. Its history goes back to 970.



Entry to the Church of St. Mary. Like many other churches of great antiquity, other buildings have encroached on the space in front of the church, so that the entrance is narrow and out of accord with the majesty of the structure.

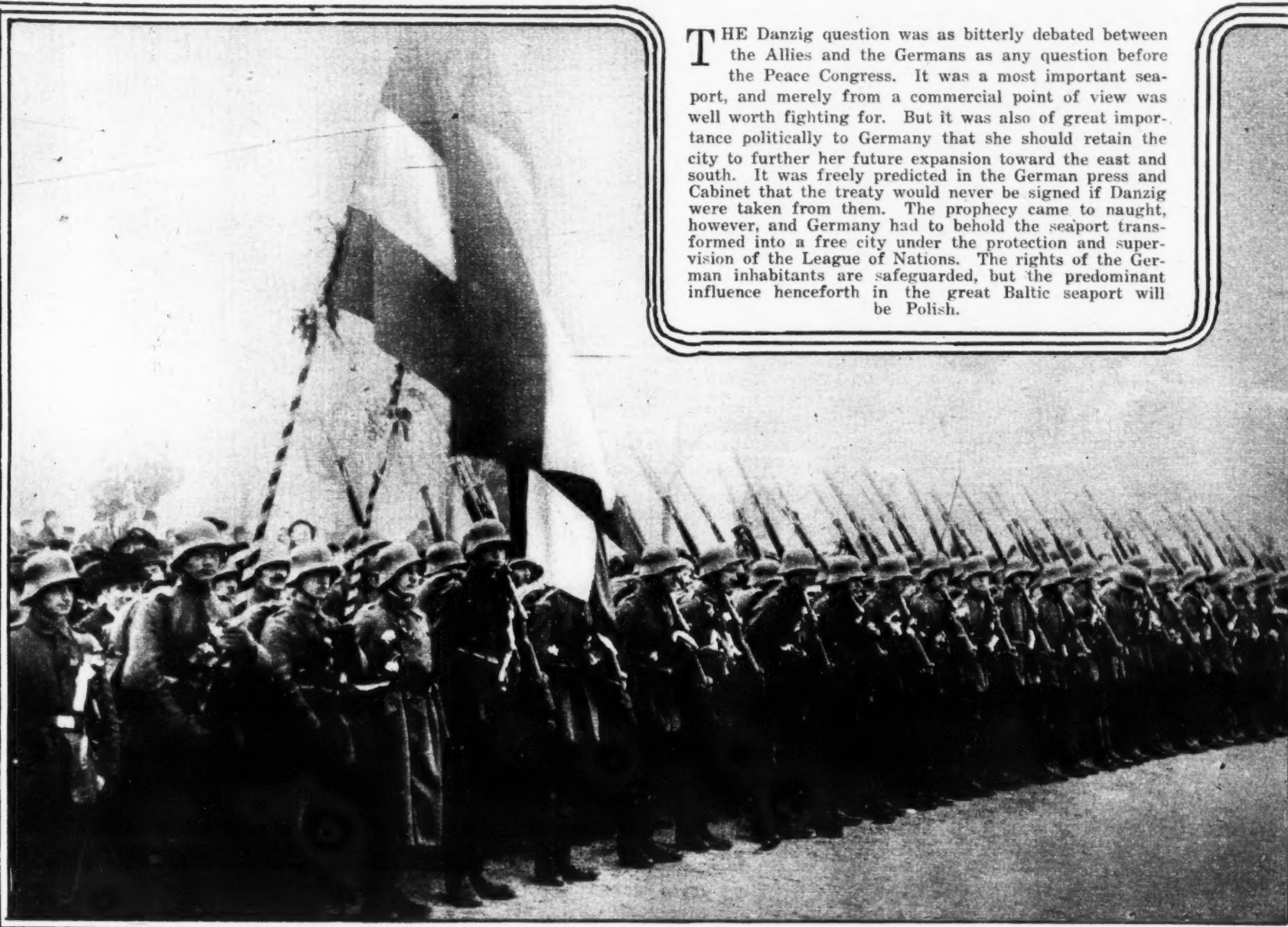


The long inner harbor of Danzig, which strikingly suggests Venice. The city in fact is frequently referred to as the Venice of the North. Danzig is located on the Vistula about three and a half miles from the mouth of the river. It has a most extensive commerce with all the countries that border on the Baltic. Its leading exports are wheat, rye, barley, oats, linens, spirits, beer and wool. The imports comprise manufactured goods, silken stuffs, petroleum, coal, dyes and wine. Its main harbor is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula.

(After Drawings by Berthold Hellgrath.)

When the Famous Seaport Became a Free City, January, 1920

THE Danzig question was as bitterly debated between the Allies and the Germans as any question before the Peace Congress. It was a most important seaport, and merely from a commercial point of view was well worth fighting for. But it was also of great importance politically to Germany that she should retain the city to further her future expansion toward the east and south. It was freely predicted in the German press and Cabinet that the treaty would never be signed if Danzig were taken from them. The prophecy came to naught, however, and Germany had to behold the seaport transformed into a free city under the protection and supervision of the League of Nations. The rights of the German inhabitants are safeguarded, but the predominant influence henceforth in the great Baltic seaport will be Polish.

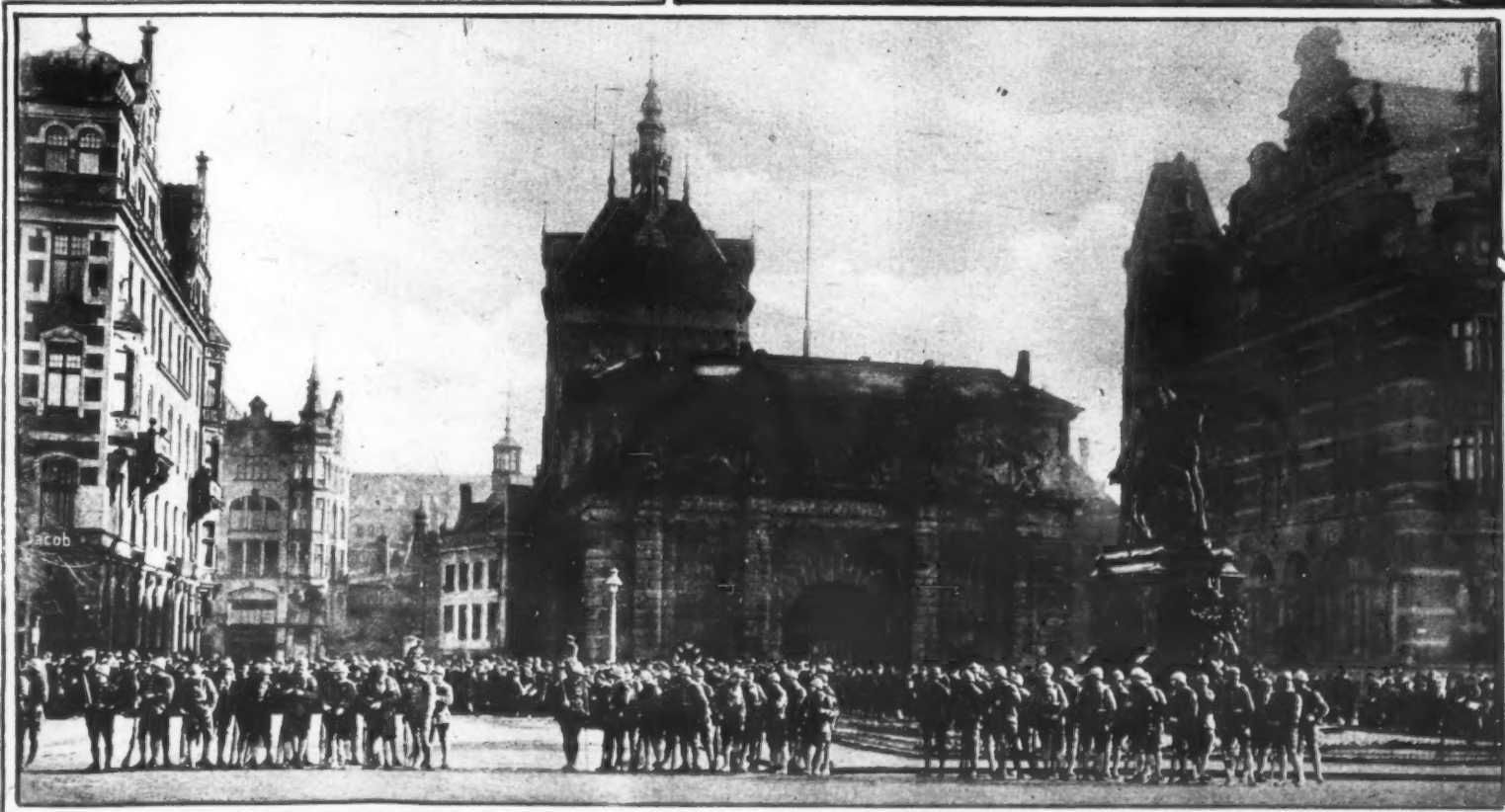
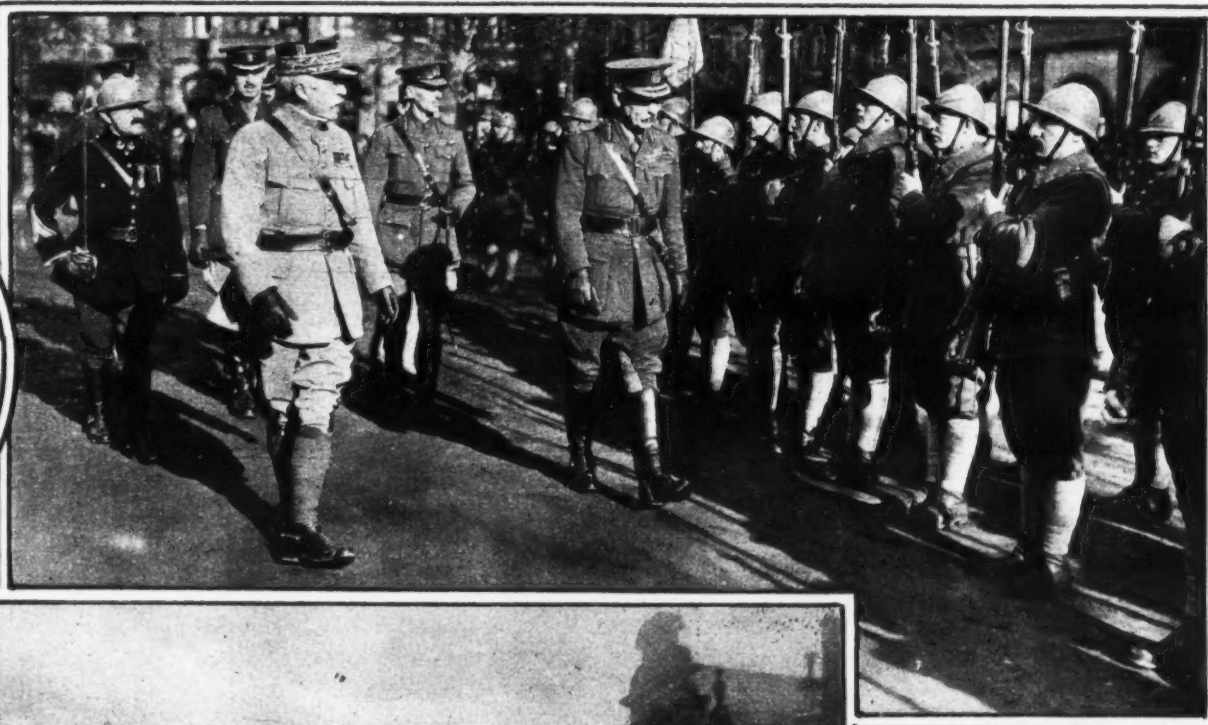


Last Germans to leave Danzig when by the terms of the Peace Treaty they were compelled to evacuate the city, which they did most reluctantly.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

In view of the imminent possibility of a clash between the Germans and Poles when the former were required to evacuate, French troops were sent to maintain order. They are here being reviewed by Generals Dupont and Haking.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Monument of Kaiser Wilhelm I., where the German troops made a great demonstration just before they were compelled to leave the city. Before the demonstration ended the statue was fairly buried in flowers.

(© Wide World Photos.)

President Wilson As He Looked While Motoring. March 17

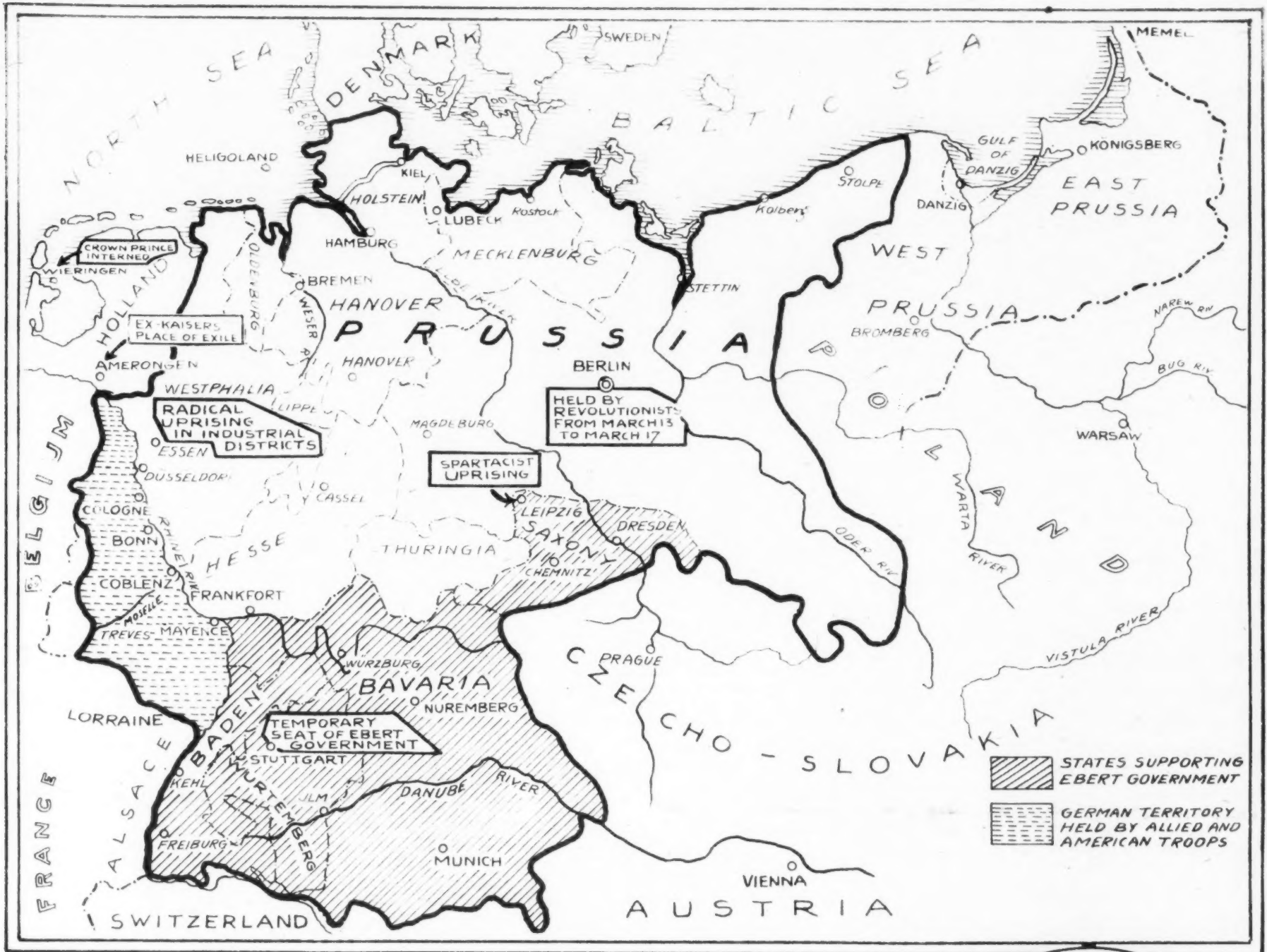


THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS PERMITTED TO BE TAKEN OF HIM SINCE HIS ILLNESS BEGAN WAS SECURED MARCH 17, AND IS REPRODUCED ABOVE. HE WORE A GOLF CAP AND WAS SEATED BESIDE MRS. WILSON.

(© Keystone View Co.)



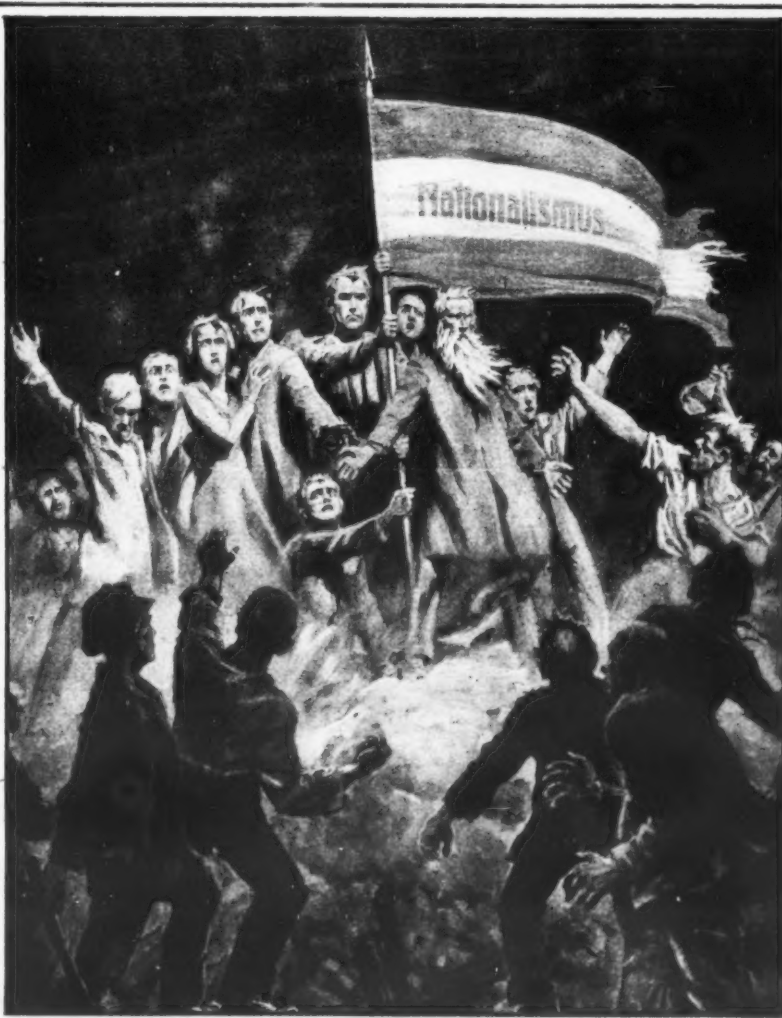
Coup d'Etat That Drove Ebert Government From Berlin



Map of Germany showing how the various districts were affected by the sudden revolt in Berlin that temporarily at least drove the established Ebert Government from the capital. The south in general stood by Ebert, while the northern section rather inclined toward the new regime.



GEN. VON LUETTWITZ, head of forces in recent coup d'etat.
(© Underwood & Underwood)



This cartoon, taken from the paper of von Reventlow, the "irreconcilable," gives the Junker conception of present-day social cleavage.



ELLIS S. DRESEL, U. S. Commissioner now in Berlin.



MAJOR GEN. H. T. ALLEN, commanding American Army of Occupation, with headquarters at Coblenz.

Figures in the News from Washington



WM. B. McKINLEY, Republican Representative from Illinois, who will make a tour of the State in coming campaign in a palatially equipped trolley car. (© Harris & Ewing.)

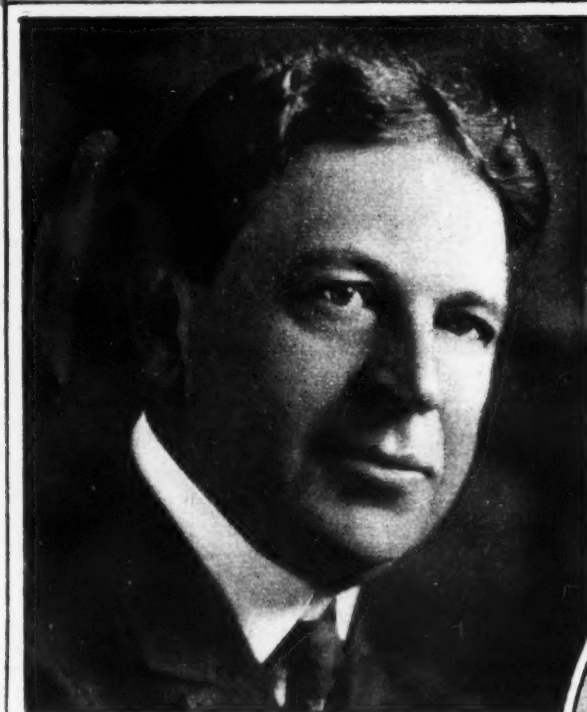
THE week in Washington has been noteworthy for the vote on the much debated Article X. with reservations. The vote was taken on March 15, and the article as amended was made part of the resolution of ratification by a vote of 56 to 26. Fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the reservation, in the face of a last-minute notification from President Wilson that he found the modified Lodge proposal entirely unacceptable. His statement to that effect was scribbled on the margin of the reservation and returned to Senator Hitchcock. The exact wording of the reservation will be found on Page 3 of this issue.



JULES JUSSERAND, French Ambassador to the United States, who recently expressed at State Department France's surprise at having been termed "imperialistic" by President.



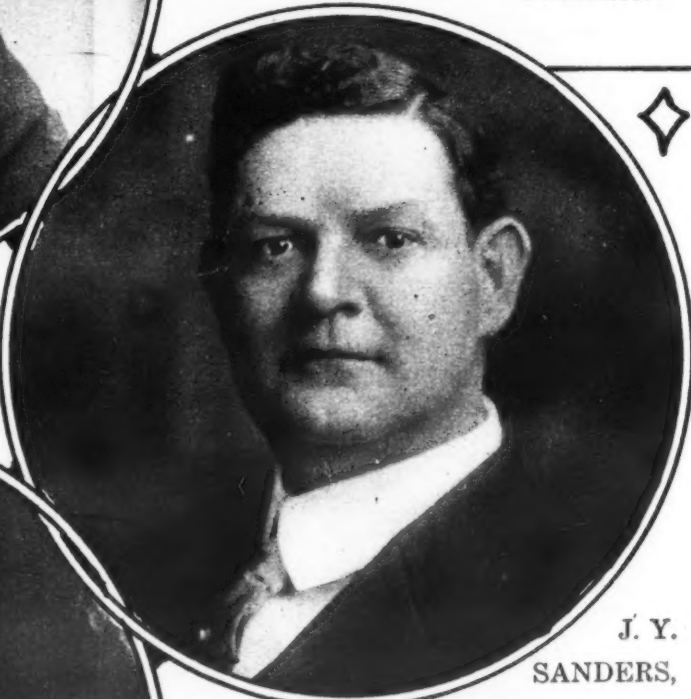
JOSEPH W. FORDNEY, Republican Representative from Michigan and head of Ways and Means Committee.



ALBERT JOHNSON, Republican Representative from Washington and Chairman of Immigration Committee.



WM. H. ANDERSON, N. Y. Supt. of Anti-Saloon League. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



J. Y. SANDERS, Democratic Representative from Louisiana, who has entered the campaign for the next Senatorship. (© Harris & Ewing.)

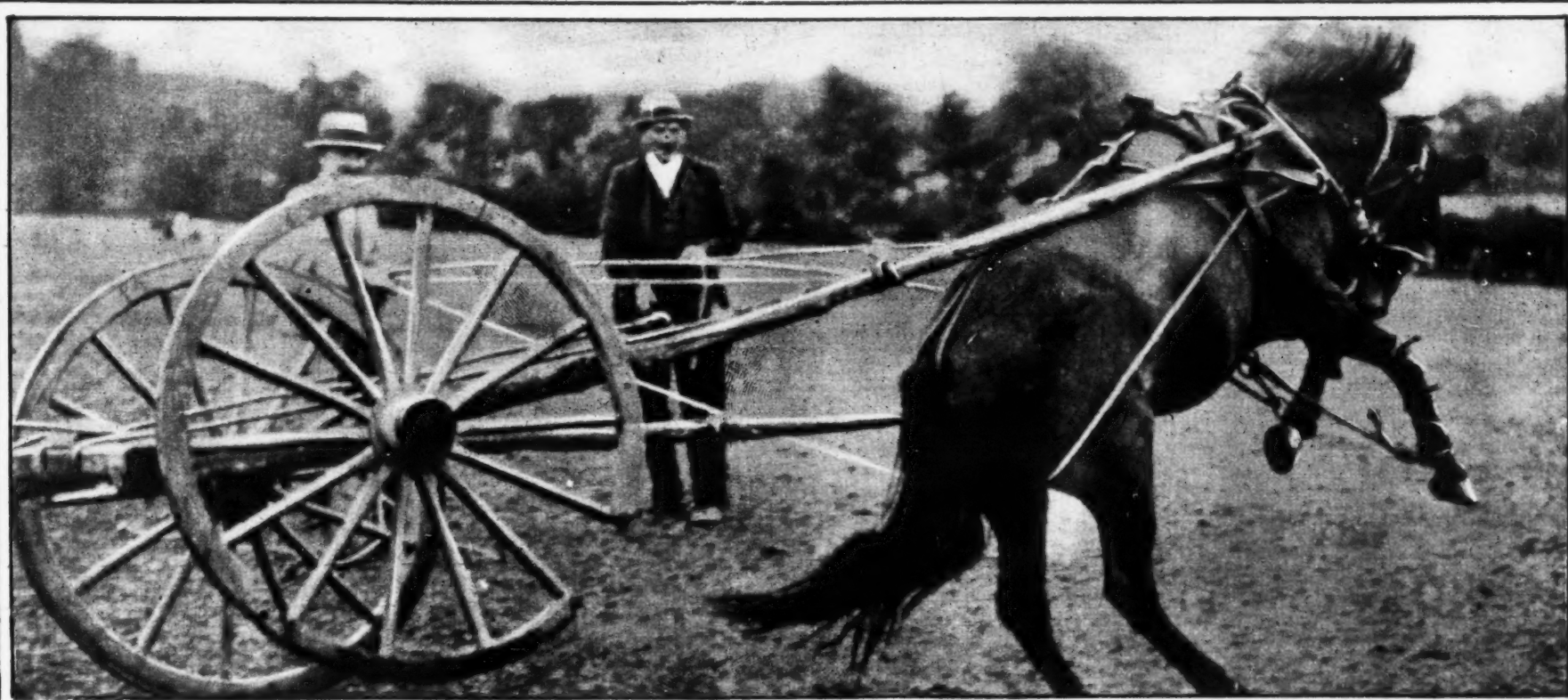


DANIEL F. MINAHAN, Democratic Representative from New Jersey, who has introduced an amendment of Volstead act, so as to permit States by referendum to authorize sale of wine and beer. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

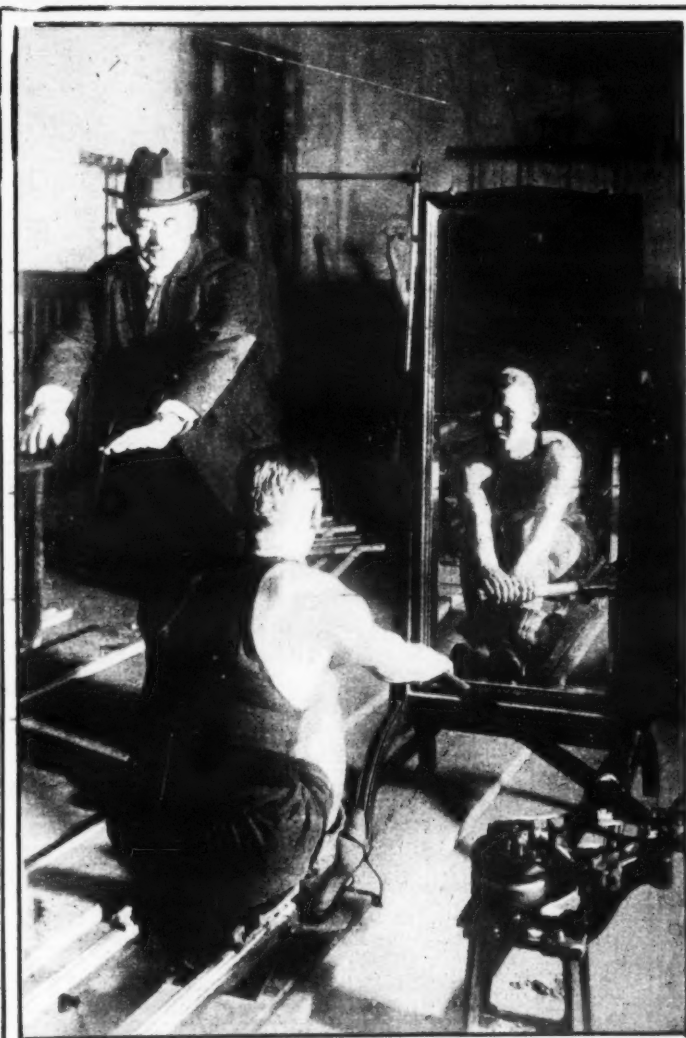


COLONEL W. B. GREELEY, new Chief of the U. S. Forestry Service, who will assume the office May 1. (© Harris & Ewing.)

Flashlights



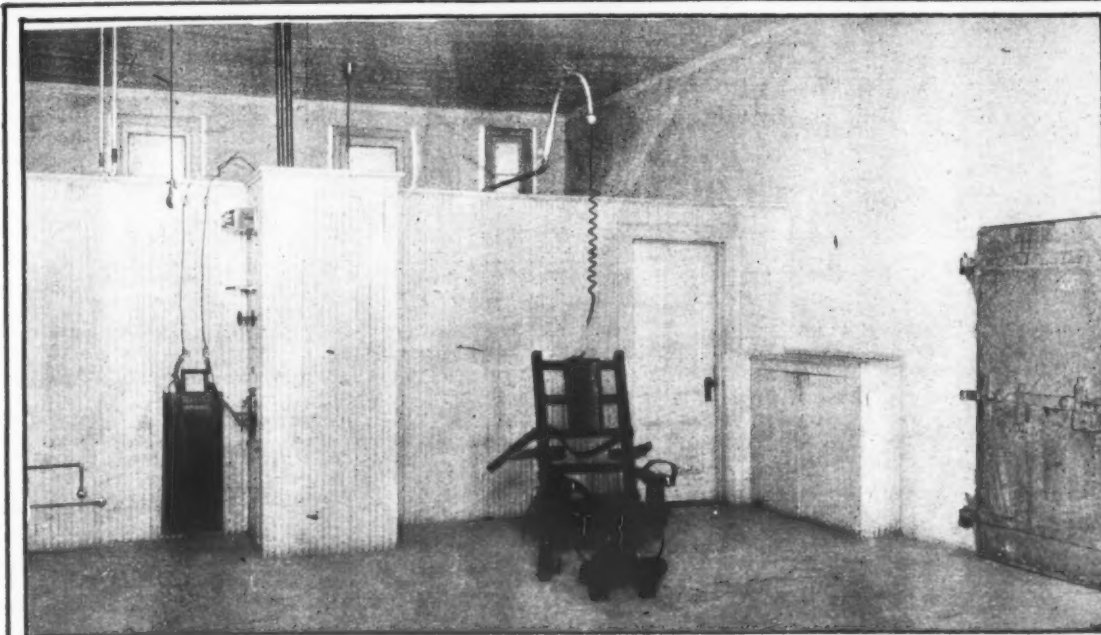
IRISH HORSE AT RATHFARNHAM, IRELAND, BEING BROKEN IN. HE HAS ALMOST CLEARED THE SHAFTS BUT IS EFFECTIVELY HELD IN CHECK BY ROPES ABOUT HIS LEGS. HIS KNEES ARE PADDED TO PREVENT INJURY.



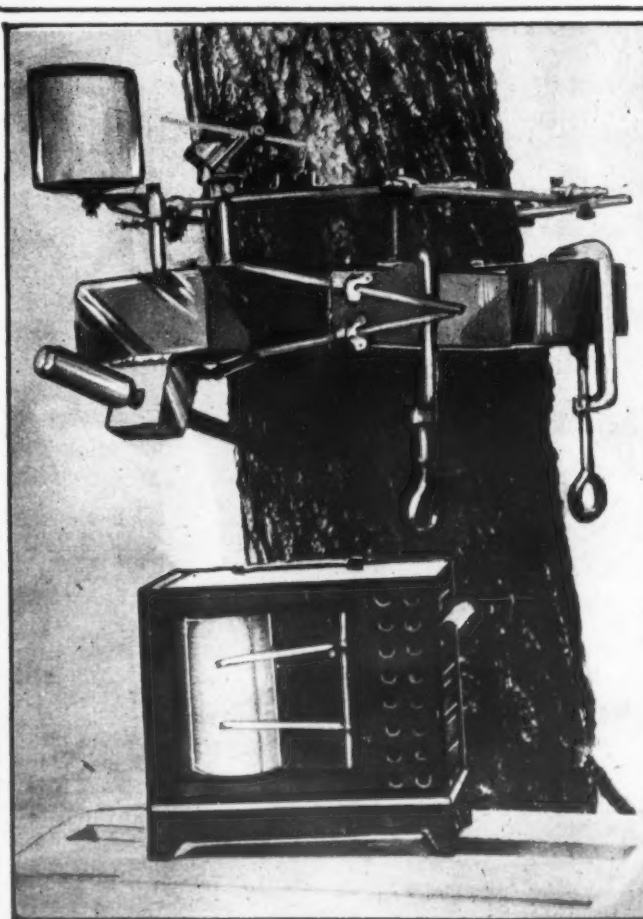
SPORTS AT ETON, THE FAMOUS ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS. A STEEPLECHASE IS IN PROGRESS AND THE BOYS HAVE NEARLY COMPLETED PASSAGE OF WATER HAZARD. (© Western Newspaper Union.)

Photograph of Joe White, University of Penn., rowing coach, showing a member of crew his faults before a mirror, where the rower can see for himself how well he is profiting by the lesson.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



NEW ELECTROCUTION CHAMBER AT SING SING PRISON. AT RIGHT IS DOOR WHERE CONDEMNED MAN ENTERS. IN BACK AT LEFT OF DEATH CHAIR IS PLACE WHERE ELECTRICIAN STANDS TO THROW ON THE SWITCH. (© Kadel & Herbert.)



THE DENDROGRAPH, AN INVENTION WHICH, PLACED AROUND A TREE, REGISTERS ITS RATE OF GROWTH. GROWTH IS RECORDED ON A CIRCULAR DRUM. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

Ovation to Mr. Asquith on Re-Entry Into Parliament



Scene outside the House of Commons as Mr. Asquith entered to take his seat as member from Paisley. He was tendered a remarkable reception by throngs that crowded about him and cheered him wildly.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Mr. Asquith reading congratulatory messages at home. He had just returned after his great victory at Paisley, Scotland, which was announced on Feb. 28. At Euston Station he had received a tumultuous welcome from a large gathering, and the welcome continued all along the route to his house in Cavendish Square.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



OVERENTHUSIASTIC PARTISANS ALMOST MOBBED THE CARRIAGE OF MR. ASQUITH, AND ONE IS HERE SEEN BEING CHASED OVER THE TOP OF THE CAR.

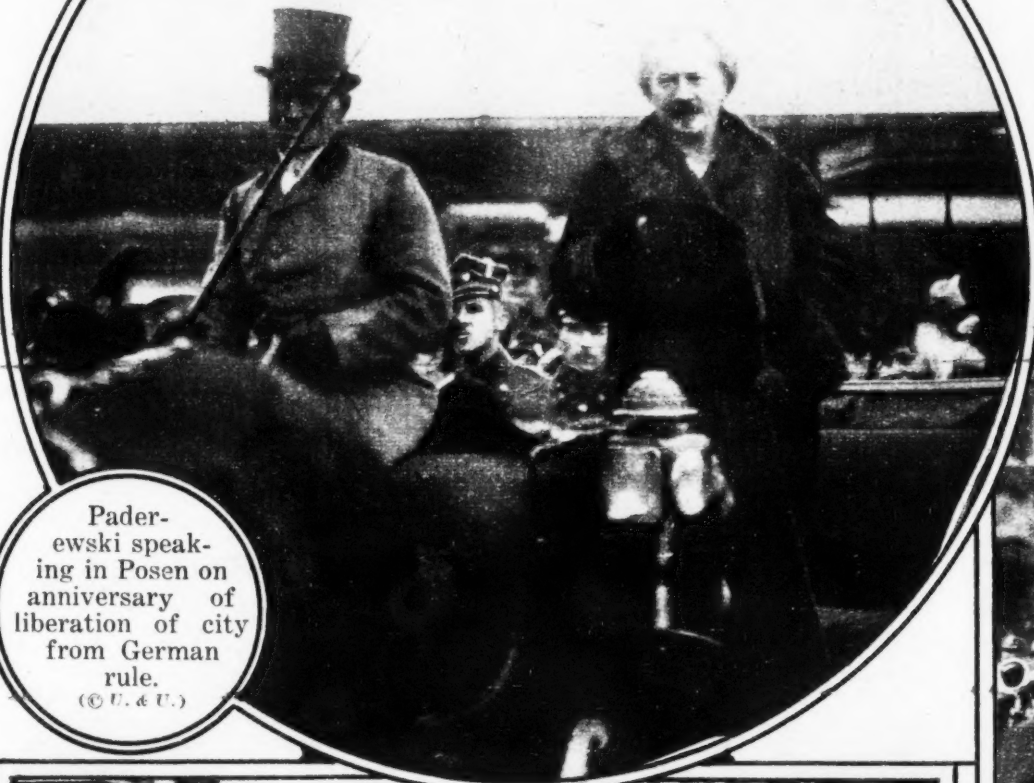
(© International.)



The way Mr. Asquith's car looked on the morning following the remarkable ovation accorded to him on his return to the House of Commons. Even affection and admiration may be embarrassing at times, as is shown by the dilapidated condition of the machine, "rushed" by his friends. It was estimated that \$500 would be required for repairs.

(© International.)

Poland and Czechoslovakia



Paderewski speaking in Posen on anniversary of liberation of city from German rule.
(© U. & U.)

THE new republics created in Europe have fallen heir to a multitude of problems, chiefly of food, fuel and reconstruction. Of them all, Poland and Czechoslovakia are perhaps the more fortunately situated, because their natural resources are great. Our pictures show interesting events in both republics. Posen, which is naturally and predominantly Polish, was recovered by the Poles early in 1919, and the first anniversary of the city's liberation from German rule was celebrated recently with both Paderewski and Pilsudski in attendance. No less enthusiasm was manifested in Prague when the blood of the populace was stirred by the return of veterans who had won glory on Siberian fields.



President Masaryk of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia kissing the colors of a regiment of veterans just returned to Prague after five years of service in Siberia. The city turned out en masse on that occasion.
(© International.)



General Pilsudski, President of the new Polish Republic, in Posen, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the city's change of rulers.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



WELCOME HOME PARADE OF CZECHOSLOVAK VETERANS WHO HAD FOUGHT GALLANTLY FOR FIVE YEARS IN SIBERIA. RAIN FELL IN TORRENTS, BUT A WELCOME WAS EXTENDED BY TREMENDOUS CROWDS OF CITIZENS.
(© International.)

Variations in Feminine Fashions From the Days of



ROMAN WOMEN IN REIGN OF CAESARS.



DRESS PREVALENT IN EARLY CHRISTIAN ERA.



STYLE IN VOGUE IN 15TH CENTURY.



FASHIONS FOLLOWED AT BEGINNING OF 17TH CENTURY.



EMPIRE AND DIRECTORY STYLES, 1800.



ENORMOUS SKIRTS IN TIME OF NAPOLEON III., 1860.



STYLES THAT WERE FOLLOWED IN 1860-1875.



FASHIONS POPULAR IN TIME OF LOUIS XVI., 1785.



STYLES PREVALENT ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO, 1880.

(Plates by Courtesy of Freisinger)

Imperial Rome to Second Decade of Twentieth Century



WHEN THE BUSTLE WAS A FEATURE IN 1887.



CAPE AND PUFFED SHOULDER EFFECTS IN 1897.



PREVALENT STYLES IN VOGUE TODAY.
(© Pictorial Review.)

WHILE feminine fashions in dress have changed at times to a bewildering extent in the last two thousand years, the essential principles have remained the same. It would be quite possible for a skillful dressmaker to take the dress of the Roman matron in our first picture and with a few deft touches transform it into a twentieth century costume. The changes have been in details only, not in essentials. Some of these changes have been grotesque, some beautiful, but all of them have been shortlived, though some of them have a habit of reappearing in more or less regular cycles. In the East fashions change little. In China changes are prohibited by law. In our Western civilization efforts have been made from time to time to curb expense or dictate changes in feminine dress, but the women, despite these decrees, have always dressed exactly as they chose.



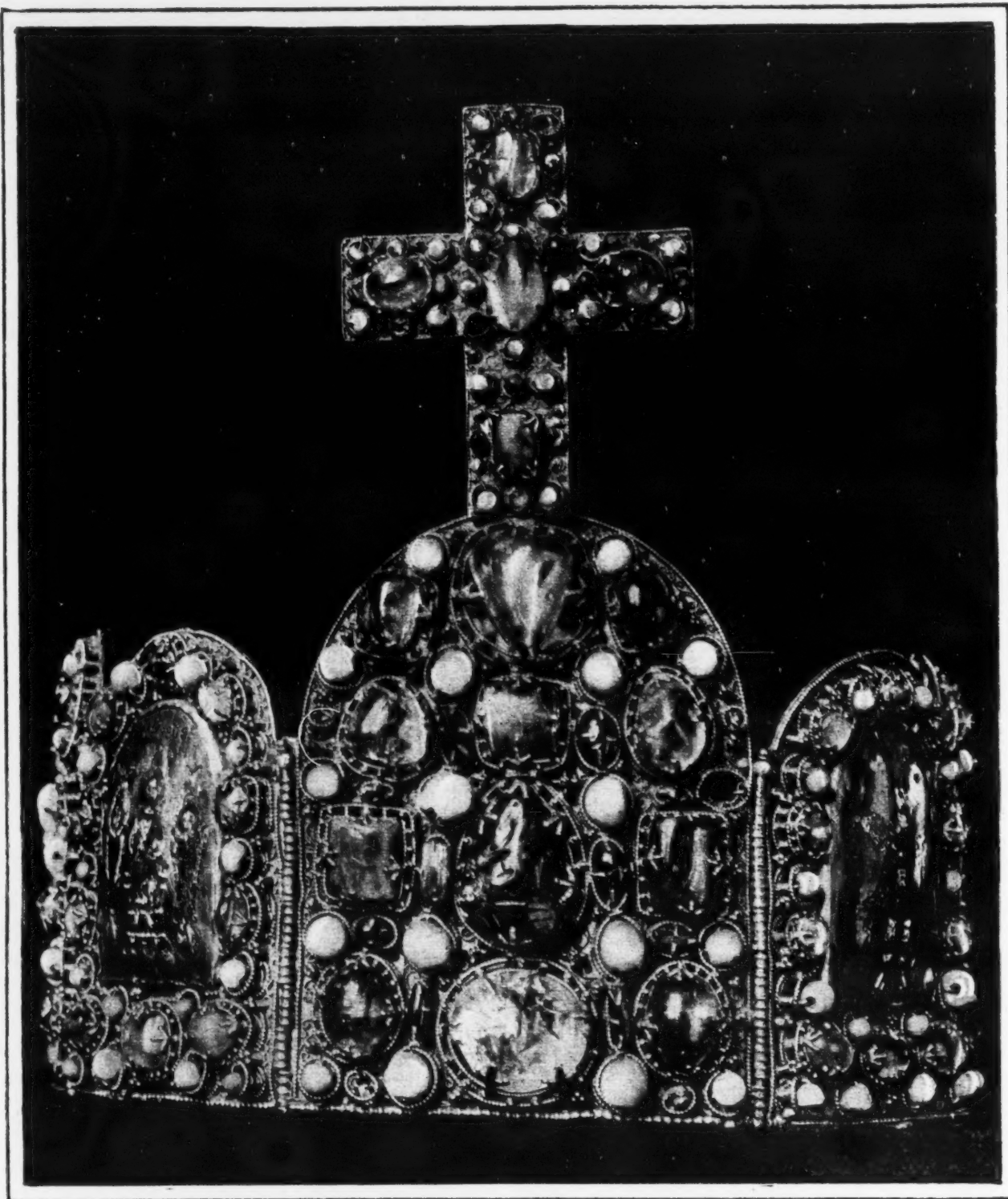
STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE, 1920.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ONE-PIECE FROCK ACCORDION PLEATED, 1920.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

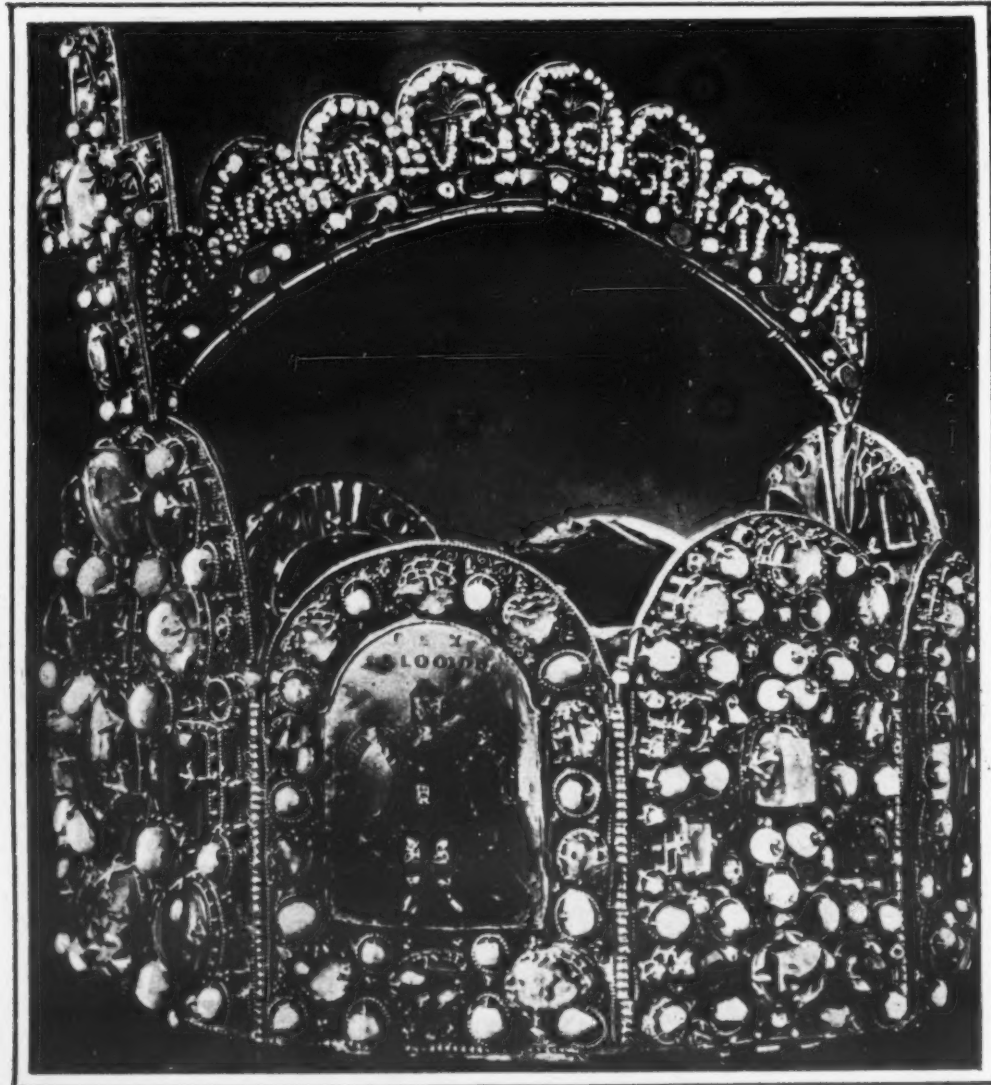


TASTEFUL NAVY BLUE TAFFETA GOWN IN SURPLICE EFFECT, 1920.



Cross of the Golden Imperial German Crown, studded with pearls and sparkling with gems. It is one of the costliest and oldest specimens of the kind now in existence. It dates back to the 10th or 11th centuries. It forms part of a collection of the celebrated crown jewels of the old Holy Roman Empire and is now housed in Treasure Chamber of Palace at Vienna.

(Photos © Wide World Photos.)



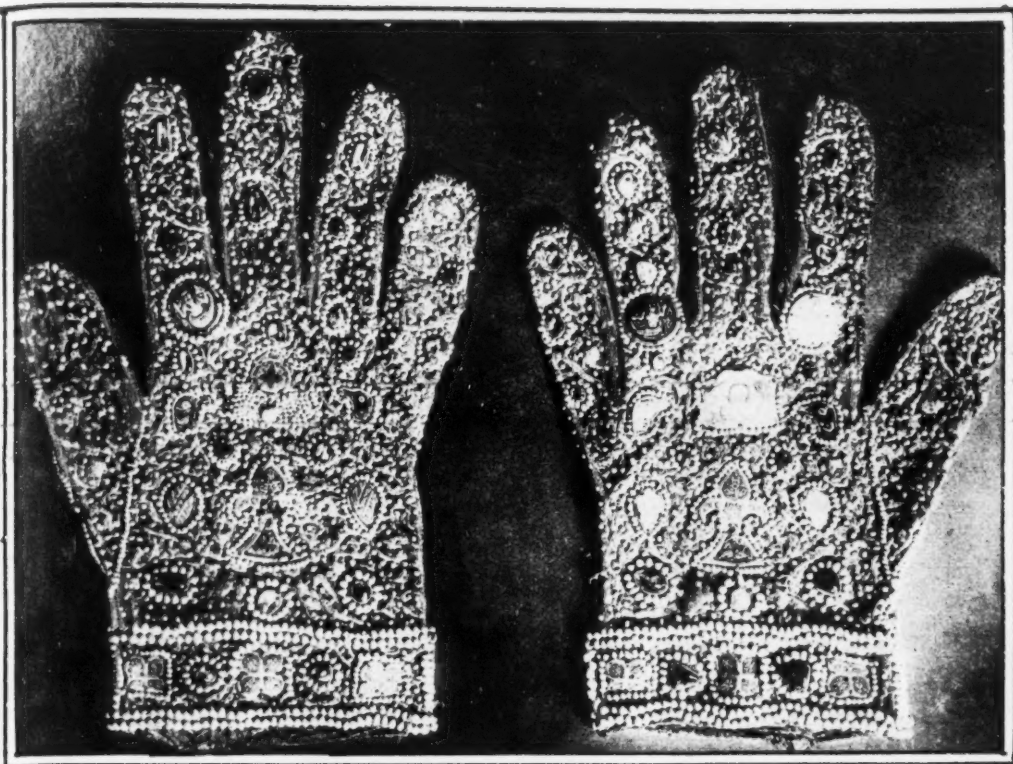
Imperial German Crown, which was used by a long succession of monarchs of the 10th and 11th centuries. The design is most elaborate, and pearls and gems are scattered over it in truly royal profusion. The choicest jewels then known to exist were sought out for its adornment.

Famous Crown Jewels and Gem-Studded Insignia of the Old Holy Roman Empire

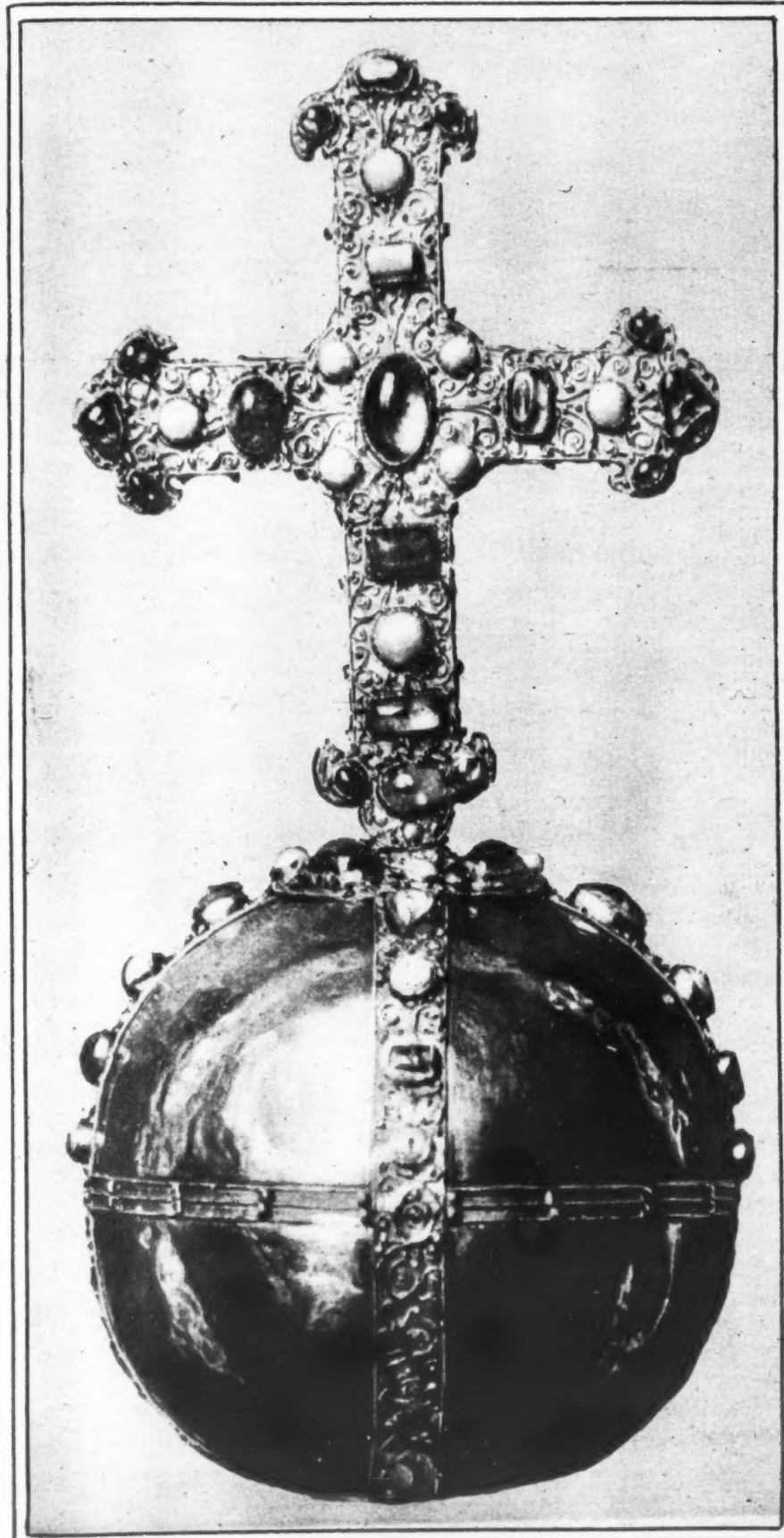
THE pictures herewith shown of the crown jewels and insignia of the Holy Roman Empire are significant of an era which the world has to a large extent outgrown. In mediaeval times it was a dictum of state policy that the populace should be overawed by the splendor that hedged about a King. Gleaming gems and priceless pearls thus not only ministered to the pleasure of their wearers, but served important purposes of state. Many of these relics of the olden time have disappeared owing to theft or revolution, but some still exist in the treasure houses of the royal families of Europe. The pictures on the accompanying pages are interesting not only for the antiquity of the jeweled crowns and insignia portrayed, but also for the richness and quaintness of the ornamentation. They are now housed in the old Royal Palace of Vienna, where they have been since 1796. They may possibly figure in the reparation arrangements.



Swords with blades of varying length and design which were used by monarchs of the Holy Roman Empire on occasions of great state and ceremony. Priceless jewels flash from the encrusted hilts and handles.

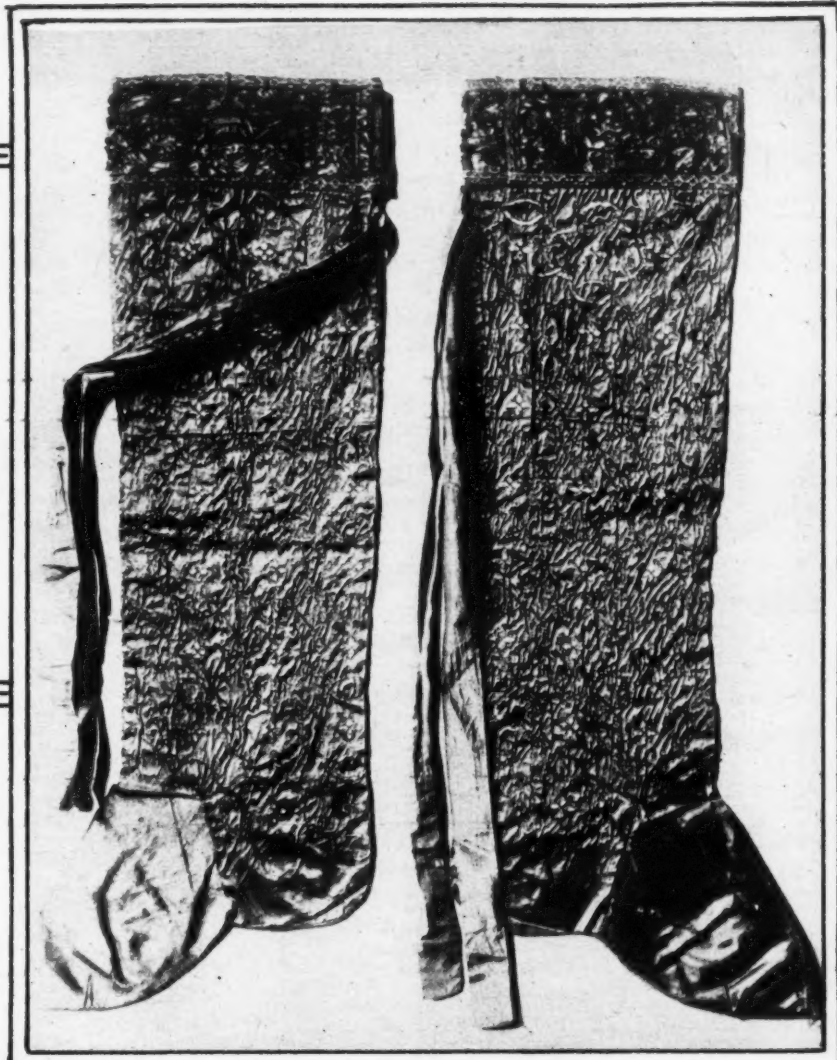


Coronation gloves with every finger sown with pearls and gleaming with gems. Each one of them was worth a fortune. Merely to count the pearls and gems on each would be a task of some magnitude.



Imperial golden orb dating back to the 12th century and used on coronation occasions. The bands are of gold, sewn with pearls, and the cross is ornamented with twelve big rubies at the end and inlaid with great turquoises and emeralds.

00021



No part of the wardrobe of a reigning potentate of the Holy Roman Empire escaped elaborate adornment on state occasions, as is illustrated by these coronation stockings. They are made of the costliest material and the tops are decorated with costly pearls and jewels.



Gorgeously decorated cover of the Book of the Evangelists, formerly belonging to Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. The figure of the monarch himself is shown upon the front cover, and the rest of the cover has symbolic and religious engravings.

St. Patrick's Day Parade, New York, March 17, 1920



One of the striking features of the parade was a number of boys wearing costumes of all the ancient Gaelic clans.

(© International.)

Reviewing stand in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, where city and State officials watched the 25,000 marchers in the St. Patrick's Day parade go by. On the stand, left to right, are Judge Mulqueen, Mayor Hylan, Eamonn de Valera, head of the Irish Republic movement, and Governor Smith.

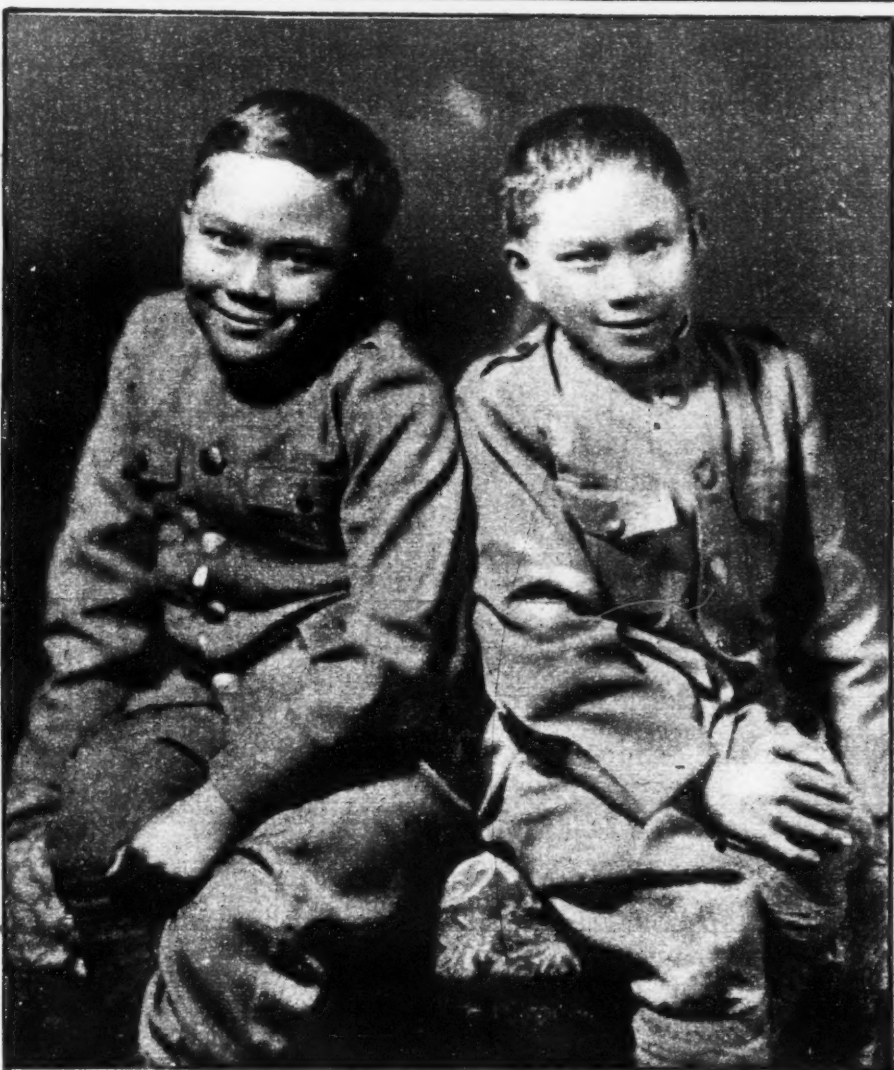
(© Keystone View Co.)



THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN IN GALA DRESS WALKED IN THE PARADE AND FORMED ONE OF ITS MOST PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE ELEMENTS. THEY CARRIED IRISH FLAGS, AND IN MANY CASES IRISH COLORS WERE SEWN ON THEIR GARMENTS.

(© International.)
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Curious Phases of Life in America and Abroad

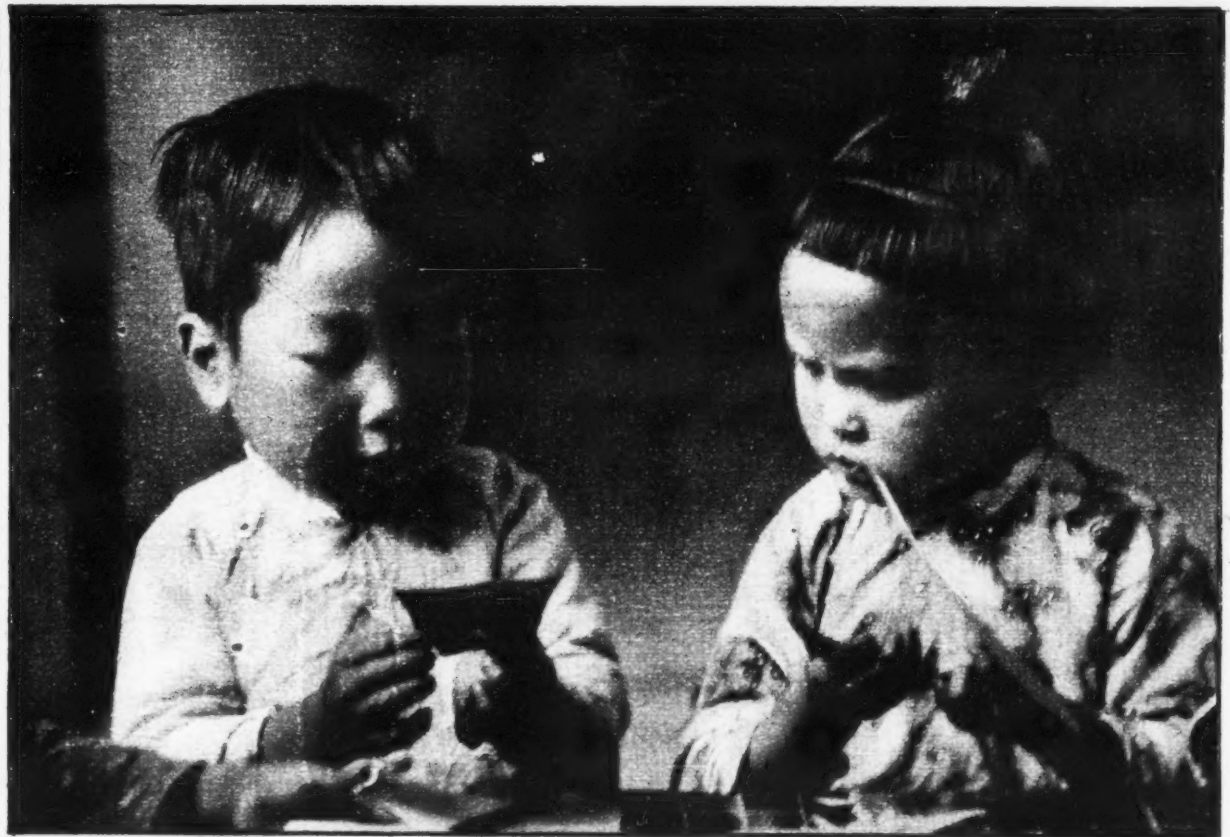


Lucia and Simplicio Godeno, little Filipino twins whose bodies are united at the sides. They are healthy and vigorous boys, perfectly normal in other respects. They live in Washington with their guardian, Commissioner Yaugco, of the Philippine Islands. Surgeons at Johns Hopkins say that the twins could be separated without danger, but no operation has been yet performed.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

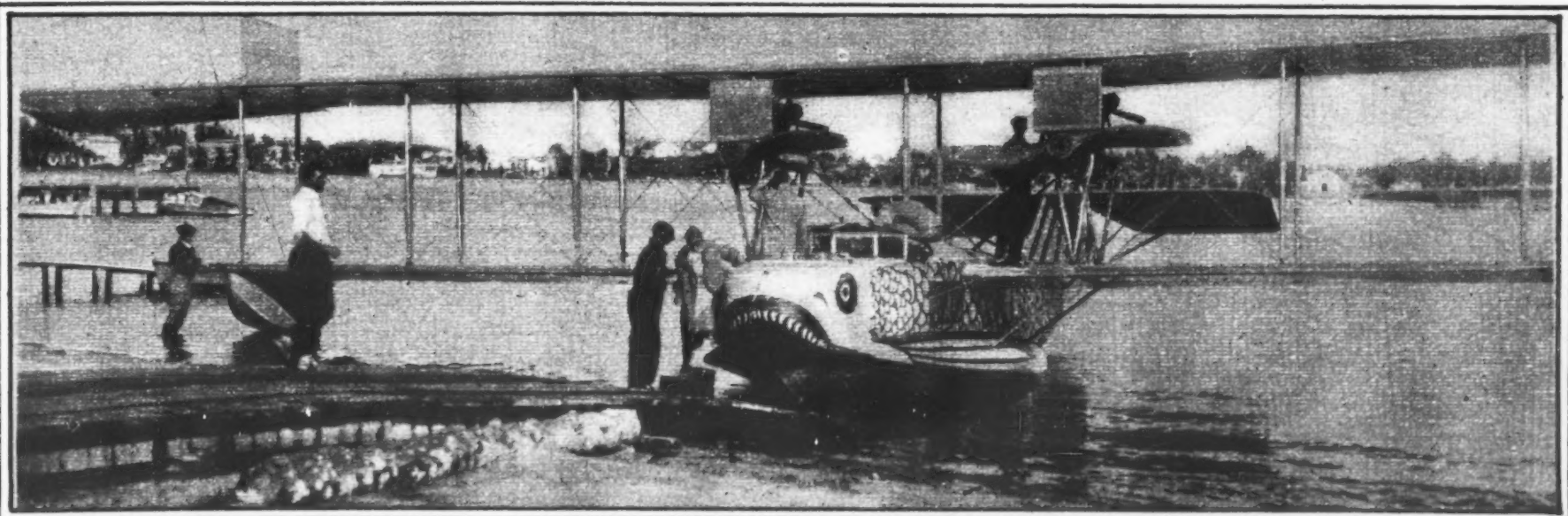
The men and women of the future in China will be greatly different from those of the past to judge from the eager interest these children of a Chinese kindergarten are showing in their studies. Investigators report that China's school problem is mainly one of finance and lack of trained teachers. There are 50,000 primary schools in China, but many times that number are demanded by the needs of the new republic.

(Courtesy of World's Outlook.)



First girl conductor on a bus line that has been established in Tokio, Japan. The service went into force on the 2d of February, 1920.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE "FLYING FISH," A 12-PASSENGER HYDROPLANE OPERATED BETWEEN PALM BEACH AND POINTS IN THE WEST INDIES. ITS DECORATION IS BIZARRE, AND IT NEVER LACKS PASSENGERS. A SIMILAR TYPE WAS ON EXHIBITION AT THE NEW YORK AERONAUTICAL SHOW.

(© Wide World Photos.)



... and at Delmonico's, New York

A fact: At Delmonico's, on Fifth Avenue — today, as for two generations past, the most famous and one of the most fashionable of New York restaurants — the sales of Fatima exceed those of any other cigarette.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Why?

— "just enough Turkish"

Such facts as this show plainly that as against the "too much Turkish" of straight Turkish cigarettes, and the "too little" of inferior blends, discriminating smokers certainly prefer, for its good taste and smoothness, the exclusive "just enough Turkish" blend of Fatima.

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